THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 195 R

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

'Below Parity' on Wheat; Bullitt on London Mission; Drum Visits Boston Area

The World's Day—July 15, 1942

Washington: Deadlock Broken on Wheat Parity

A two-month deadlock in Congress on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill was broken when the House agreed to a Senate proposal to allow sale of Government-owned wheat at prices below parity. [Financial Page.]

The new $6,144,000,000 tax bill was formally approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, while Representative Knutson (R) of Minnesota charged in a minority report that "shameless logrolling" was a factor in its decision. [Financial Page.]

Congressional leaders conferred with Price Administrator Henderson seeking a compromise on parity demands of the farm bloc that would leave Mr. Henderson in control of prices of processed agricultural goods. [Financial Page.]

Japan lost four carriers in a total of 20 ships sunk in the battle of Midway, while the United States carrier Yorktown was put out of action and the destroyer Hammann sunk, the Navy announced in a recapitulation of results. [First Page, Second Section.]

Training activities of merchant seamen were transferred from the Coast Guard to the War Shipping Administration by order of President Roosevelt.

Consumers were warned by the Petroleum Industry War Council on dangerous effects of recent flagrant violations of the gasoline rationing system and again were urged to convert oil furnaces to coal where necessary. [Page 3.]

Europe: Bullitt in London for Conferences

William C. Bullitt, special assistant to Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, arrived in London for talks with British officials, presumably in regard to means of combating the submarine menace, it was announced in London.

President Risto Ryti of Finland conferred upon Japanese Emperor Hirohito the Finnish decoration of the Grand Cross of the White Rose with chains. The Emperor telegraphed his thanks.

Russia has assured Japan that the new Anglo-Soviet treaty and the Soviet's agreement with the United States contains no provision regarding Japan, Japanese foreign Minister Shigenori Togo announced from Tokyo.

Next year's school term in Italy, beginning Oct. 1, is to be interrupted from Dec. 15 to Feb. 15 in anticipation of lack of fuel for heating classrooms, a Milan dispatch to Berlin reported.

Sabotage in France struck at railway lines during Bastile Day observance which took place despite rigid Nazi orders banning any demonstrations.

New England: First Army Head Visits Boston

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army and of the Eastern Defense Command, paid a brief visit to Massachusetts. Accompanied by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commander of the First Corps Area, he called upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, then left to have luncheon at the State Guard Guerrilla School at Concord, and to visit the State Guard training camp at Brockton. [Photo: Page 2.]

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, former Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, told the Boston Rotary Club present methods of war financing were heading the country toward inflation. [Page 2.]

Charges of isolationism of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts became an issue in the Republican Primary as Courtenay Crocker (R) entered the race against him. [Page 5.]

Secretary of War Stimson paid a surprise visit to Fort Devens, Mass. [Details and picture: Page 4.]

Three of the five defendants in the pending Nazi spy trial at Hartford, Conn., have pleaded guilty. [Page 5.]

Congressman Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Boston announced that he would not seek re-election.

National: Aid of French Ambassador Arrested

Jean L. Musa, friend and employee of the French Ambassador, Gaston Henry-Haye, was arrested in New York City and arraigned in Federal District Court on the charge of not registering as the agent of a foreign government. [Page 8.]

In a report on the refugee situation in France, the American Friends Service Committee stated at Philadelphia that the number of refugees in French internment camps decreased substantially during the past year. [Page 9.]

Queen Wilhelmina's welcome in New York City yesterday described as one of the most sincere public acclaims ever given by the metropolis. [Woman's page.]

Oklahoma Democrats renominated United States Senator Josh Lee for a second term over nine opponents. [Page 9.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Wheat Overflows Kansas Elevators Into Living Rooms and Schoolhouses

KANSAS CITY, Kan., July 15 (AP)—A Western Kansas farmer looked unhappily at the biggest and best wheat crop in years—then, in desperation, moved family belongings from his living room and filled it with the ripe grain.

Down in Vega, Texas, they are using a hotel for a wheat storage elevator. In Hemphill County, Texas, they have boarded up a schoolhouse to make more storage space.

So it goes throughout the Grain Belt.

Other farmers are using garages, steel tanks, vacant store buildings, or just letting the grain pile up on the ground.

All public elevators in terminal cities are full, with last year's huge carryover creating the worst wheat storage situation this country ever has seen, Erland Carlsson, chief Kansas grain inspector, said as harvest of the near-record 1942 crop reached its peak.

Carload after carload of knocked-down, wooden grain bins have been shipped into the State. But despite all such measures, growing piles of the new crop are appearing on the ground, with no protection against the weather.

"I hope it won't stay there long," Mr. Carlsson added. "We're going to need every bushel of this huge crop before this war is over."

What complicates the 1942 harvest, he explained, is the huge carryover supply, totaling 630,000,000 bushels as compared with a normal carryover in past years of 125,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels. Kansas this year will produce an estimated 175,000,000 bushels, compared with a normal yield of 147,000,000, he added.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, July 15, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20
Entertainment Timetable	4
Financial Pages	14-15
Movie Guide	9
New Hampshire Letter	5
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Page	17
Sports Page	13
The Home Forum	10
Proving Man's Superiority to Evil (With Portuguese Translation)	
Today's Woman	12

Norwegian Torpedo Boat Flotilla in Action Soon

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 15—The first all-Norwegian motor torpedo boat flotilla will soon be in operation against the enemy, the BBC announced last night.

It is now being formed from officers and men of the Norwegian Navy, who have up to now been serving in mixed flotillas.

Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Admiral Brown Seeks Wipe-Out Of Sub Menace

New Commandant of First Naval District takes over with ceremonies as Admiral Tarrant retires.

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Jr., in taking over as Commandant of the First Naval District today, pledged that every effort will be bent to wiping out the submarine menace along the Atlantic shores.

Admiral Brown, Pacific Fleet task force commander in the Battle of the Coral Sea and—significantly for New England—an expert on convoy and patrol duty, took over command of the First Naval District in exercises aboard the historic frigate Constitution at the Boston Navy Yard.

Supreme Naval officer in the New England district, Admiral Brown succeeds Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, retiring after 48 years of service.

Both Admiral Brown and Admiral Tarrant addressed more than 500 guests at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon at noon. The retiring Admiral pointed out that among the changes in the port of Boston taking place in the four years of his command was the increase from 5,000 to 35,000 workers and personnel.

Out of Doldrums

Although the development of the port has not been commensurate with its natural advantages, he said, Boston is now out of the doldrums.

He was certain, he said, that the near future would find facilities greatly enlarged in the port.

Admiral Tarrant received a solid silver service set from the associated organizations which tendered him the testimonial banquet. A table service was also presented to Mrs. Tarrant.

In response to his introduction, Admiral Brown said, "We have many problems, and it seems that the major problem is to drive enemy submarines from our shores. I know I can rely on all of you for co-operation."

Tribute to Youth

He also paid tribute to the young men of the country. "Sometimes we forget," said the Naval officer, "when the news is depressing, that we have a greater number of talented young men than any country in the world, and therein lies our strength.

"It has been my privilege to see with what great speed they have been able to adapt themselves to war conditions and to master all the sciences and the implements of war."

Admiral Tarrant also received a citation for distinguished service in outstanding civic accomplishments from the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Although officially the Admiral is retiring in August on reaching the statutory age limit, and is going to "go back to a farm for a rest," there seems little doubt among Naval and civic officials that he will be recalled to service in Washington or abroad.

Admiral Brown, as task force commander in the Pacific, held the ranking of Vice-Admiral, just one rating below a full Admiral, and a rank which went with the post while he was serving there. It was relinquished as soon as he left for his new duties.

Decorated for Coral Sea

For his services in the Coral Sea and leading attacks on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, Admiral Brown received the Distinguished Service Medal. In part, the citation read: ". . . he displayed the highest qualities of seamanship,

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Russians Slow Nazi Drive at Voronezh; Victory at Midway Shows Navy Alert; Henderson: 'Price Control in Danger'

Peril of inflation seen by head of OPA in cut in fund and curb on his authority.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, in the midst of two major battles with Congress, told a House committee solemnly today that "price control is in danger of breaking down."

Mr. Henderson's funds have been cut in the House, and drastic restrictions on his authority imposed in the Senate Committee.

Mr. Henderson, testifying before a House committee in the most solemn tones warned of inflation danger, and attributed the threat to price control on three factors:

1. Failure to impose all seven of the combined steps of price stabilization outlined by President Roosevelt.
2. Necessity to lift some ceilings and raise some prices, as in gasoline, dried and canned fruits and the like, which, he said, "weakened public confidence in the whole program."
3. Finally "attrition" — the danger of failure to get adequate funds to enforce the program.

Mr. Henderson's words were the boldest that he has used in the course of months of conflict with Congress. He contrasted the rigid control on a seven-point front imposed in Canada with what is being done in the United States.

Relies on Plain Speaking

Mr. Henderson said that for the first time in his life he was being called an "enemy of labor" because he favored wage stabilization.

"If you want to make things plain you are sometimes accused of criticizing Congress," said Mr. Henderson at one point. Personally, he added, he felt it was better to put in his warning now with all the force at his command than to be asked later why he did not tell things which he knew were so.

Mr. Henderson offered no alternative to inflation but drastic remedies of far reaching character.

"The country ain't seen nothin' yet," was the way he put it.

He said that 24,000 small manufacturers doing an aggregate of $4,000,000,000 of trade face shut down, representing 13 per cent of all manufacturers and 8 per cent of the total output. Tens of thousands of service companies face shut down. He saw no remedy for the situation save subsidies, or possible diversion into new channels.

Subsidies and Pay Ceilings

"The war production need is a hungry monster that is devouring raw materials as fast as we can produce them," he said. Recently some 124 articles were put on the proscribed list and other batches would be announced soon. This simply meant that non-war producing firms could not get necessary materials.

Asked what caused the imminent threat to the price levels he forecast, Mr. Henderson said:

"Put in the order of their importance the cost of living is threatened immediately by the lack of availability of subsidies, while in the second place, over the

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

The Battle Of Midway

Japanese Occupation Force

1—Many Japanese ships sighted by Navy patrol planes early June 3.

2—Japanese ships attacked by Flying Fortresses June 3. Hits on cruisers and transports.

3—Navy patrol planes scored hits in night torpedo attack.

10—Fleeing Japanese ships attacked by Marine divebombers and Flying Fortresses June 5.

11, 12, 13—Carrier dive bombers attacked fleeing Japanese ships. Two cruisers, two destroyers sunk.

In Carrier Force

4—Japanese striking force consisting of three carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers. Air attack on Midway launched by this force early June 4. Attacked by Army and Marine bombers, torpedo planes June 4.

Japanese Carrier Force

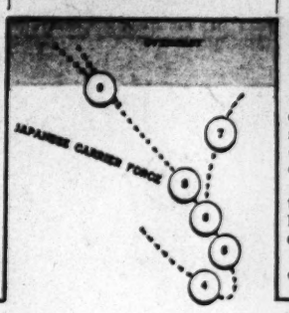
5—Carrier dive bombers, torpedo planes attacked three carriers and two battleships, leaving three carriers aflame, helpless; one battleship in flames; one destroyer sunk.

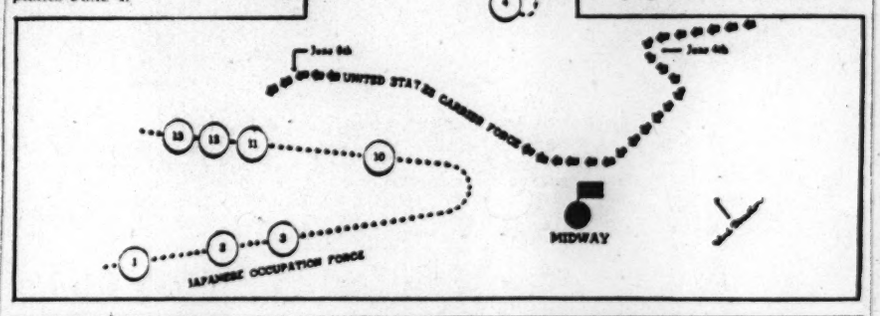
6—Carrier Soryu attacked by U. S. sub. Left sinking.

7—Fourth and last Japanese carrier attacked June 4 by carrier dive bombers. Hiryu crippled, sinking later. Two battleships damaged, one cruiser hit. U. S. obtains mastery of air.

8—Army Flying Fortresses attack damaged enemy ships June 4. Hits on carrier, battleship, heavy cruiser. Destroyer sunk.

9—Remnants of Japanese force escaping in bad weather area.





British Take Arms Research to Battles; Russia Again Demands Second Front

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Soviet Russia was reported by qualified London sources today to be pressing anew for the prompt opening of a second, American-British European land front to divert the Nazi armies pounding at the gates of the vital Caucasus.

These sources, who insisted on anonymity, pointed out the eventual peril that Japan might open a second front in Siberia to distract the harried Red Army if the Nazis can set the stage for it.

A visible victory for the Germans in the battle for the Caucasian approaches, they predicted, would be followed by a Japanese attack on Siberian Russia. Japan was said to have massed at least 24 divisions—about 360,000 men—in Manchukuo with air reinforcements from home.

August and September are the best months for campaigning in Siberia, according to these sources. They noted that there were no signs of large scale Japanese activity elsewhere in the Pacific.

Whatever the pros and cons, public sympathy for the reported renewed pleading of Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky was demonstrated in mass meetings over the week end at Glasgow and Liverpool which demanded both a new front and all aid for Russia.

Soviet strategists, whose names may not be mentioned, say they are not satisfied that the British air offensive, hampered lately by bad weather, is a heavy enough threat to divert German troops from the Eastern Front.

On the other hand, military sources here foresee a second front as more than just a big hit-and-run affair—one requiring exhaustive preparation. And they do not believe, they say, that the situation in Southen Russia has reached a point where an American-British invasion of the Continent is essential to save Russia's armies from being overrun.

That does not mean that they do not see "very grave possibilities" in the present Russian situation.

Although the Russians are being driven back, they said, there is no indication that any of the main Soviet armies has been broken or surrounded by the Germans.

The condition of the Red Air Force after more than a year of constant fighting also is worrying experts here, who said they believed the effect of heavy German air reinforcements already was being felt on the battlefront.

"All preparations for opening a second front are under way and the objective is a front which will be permanent, not only a large hit and run raid," said one informant who would not allow his name to be used.

"The type of operation now being done by the Commandos will be part of any major invasion scheme."

Labor Backs Secrecy In Shipping Debate

By the Associated Press

London, July 15

The Labor Party decided today to support the Government's insistence on secrecy in an impending House of Commons debate on shipping, but a few of its members, including Emanuel Shinwell and Samuel Silverman, announced that they intended to boycott any debate behind closed doors.

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 15—The most reassuring news for the troops here since the start of the war is the description applied to War Production Minister Oliver Lyttleton's disclosure in the House of Commons yesterday that highly qualified "scientific observers," formed into operational research units, are actually with the fighting groups in battlefield.

For it is the soldiers who have paid the price for discrepancies between their fighting needs and producers' estimates of what they required or would have to put up with.

And the soldiers figure that they have paid too often for lessons that "scientific observers," if there had been any, could have learned long ago in France, North Africa, and various other places.

What the soldier is supremely conscious of today when he runs into the enemy armed with more modern and therefore more effective weapons or defenses than his own is regret that production has been unable to profit by keen-sighted advance knowledge of what the Army's present requirements would be.

Specialised Observers

So there is satisfaction at the idea of specialized observers on actual battlefields being given the opportunity to think ahead in the light of experiences studied at close range.

The data they furnish will, it is hoped, enable British planning organizations to put current production designs ahead of Axis schemes and keep them there while preserving the proper balance of priorities.

Since March there has been at work a section of the Production Ministry known as the Joint War Production Staff upon which representatives of the Navy, Army, and Air Force work with Captain Lyttleton's experts on the vital task of reconciling departmental plans with wider war policies than their own.

Allotment of Production

Its main job broadly speaking is to secure a correct proportional allotment of the national production effort. This is split four ways to meet naval, military, air and civilian requirements.

They concern, too, to dovetailing British and American requirements to provide as far as possible international standardization. In this they expect to benefit from the forthcoming visit of Donald M. Nelson, United States production chief, and Edward Stettinius, Administrator of Lend-Lease Operations.

So far urgency has altered with each passing year of the war. In 1940 which brought the Battle of Britain the essential need was aircraft.

Change in Priorities

In 1941 which brought the need for supplying Russia with weapons, the priority shifted to tanks. This year which brought the intensified German - Italian - Japanese onslaught upon the United Nations

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

British release figures an aid to Russia: Page 7.

Maneuvers by Japanese indicate attack on Siberia may be opened this summer.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Russian defenders today were holding the terrific German attempt to break through at Voronezh.

How long the Russians can stand the punishment of Field Marshal Von Bock's vast concentrations of infantry and mechanized divisions is doubtful. The Germans are doing their best to prevent transference of reinforcements to this critical point on the Don 300 miles south of Moscow by attacks at Rzhev, west of Moscow, and around Taganrog on the Sea of Azov, where they are said to have pushed within seven miles of Rostov at the mouth of the Don.

Every day the Germans can be held up, in a campaign that cannot last much more than three months, is valuable, for it wears out the German attacking force and helps to use up reserves—the Germans are estimated to have already lost 35,000 men in 10 days of fighting, while unconfirmed reports say that still more men are being withdrawn from France, Belgium, and other conquered territories.

Nevertheless, the Russians also are taking a heavy punishment.

Even if German reports of surrounding large numbers of Russians in a break-through at some unnamed point may be discounted, the strain on Russian morale is intense and the Moscow press is clamoring insistently for an Allied diversion in the West.

In last year's campaign, Russian morale was bolstered by knowledge that there were crack divisions in the Far East held in reserve. Today, those crack divisions have been drawn upon, and the main hope of the Russian peasant-soldiers lies in the Western Allies. Chungking has joined the clamors of Moscow, urging that the Allies should not wait until they are ready.

Neither London nor Washington, however, have shown any indication of acceding to the request. London has given out reports that the Japanese main fleet is understood to be assembling in home waters—a circumstance, which, taken together with Chungking reports of a score of Japanese divisions being massed in Manchuria, might point to a long-expected attack on Russia's back door in the Far East. Such an attack might compel the organization of a second front however unready the preparations.

Some reassurance comes from Washington's issuance of the Midway report, not only in the fact that the Navy and naval and Army planes turned back the Japanese expedition with considerable losses, by also in the fact that American reconnaissance work had spotted the invasion fleet in sufficient time to engage it long before it came near its goal, and that, generally speaking, the Navy has a good grasp of the situation in the Pacific.

Soviet Halts Nazis:

Last-Ditch Battle Waged at Voronezh

The Germans, stopped by a last-ditch defense at the outskirts of Voronezh, have attempted to encircle the city but were repulsed on the north and hurled back on the south to the point where they crossed the Don River, Russian dispatches reported today.

The Russians said that a break-through accomplished by large numbers of fresh German troops and hundreds of tanks, supported by a heavy artillery barrage, had carried the invaders almost to the edge of the town before they were checked by the Russian stand.

Dispatches did not give the location of the break-through, but it was indicated that it occurred at

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Water, Water, Everywhere—Not a Drop of Gasoline

By a Staff Photographer

Gasless Service Station Serves Cool Water to Dobbin

With present gasoline restrictions cutting down the supply of motorcar fuel, Hy Lesberg, enterprising proprietor of the Sunoco Station, corner of Columbus and Massachusetts Avenues, Boston, found a way to please certain customers. He offers water for thirsty horses which daily are growing more numerous on Boston streets. Here "Seabiscuit," who has been hauling a load of watermelons around the neighborhood, pauses for a drink from the pail held by Bill Eppenheimer. Mr. Lesberg stands beside the horse. And not a car in sight!

Former U. S. Tariff Board Head Warns Against Disordered Economic Policies

Calls Pour In For Additional Gas Rations

Applications for supplemental gasoline under the permanent rationing system are pouring into local rationing boards at a rate in excess of the number the boards will approve, the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration reported today.

Officials pointed out that regulations under the July 22 coupon system are stringent and that persons seeking supplemental rations must prove conclusively their need for such privileges.

Just because a businessman is in the habit of using his car for work driving does not make him eligible for extra gasoline, they said. He must prove his business needs for extra gasoline by showing that public transportation is unavailable or inadequate.

The officials at the same time stressed the necessity of participating in a car-sharing pool to obtain additional gasoline for driving to and from work, with each car in the pool carrying at least three passengers in addition to the driver. The only alternative is to prove that this requirement is impossible to fulfill.

Rejections Forecast

OPA officials today predicted that hundreds of supplemental applications, particularly those for B coupon books, will be rejected by local boards.

At the same time they appealed to passenger car supplemental gasoline applicants to be patient. They pointed out that local boards must act on the applications of truckers, fleet car operators and the like before considering passenger car requests.

They further explained that passenger cars can operate on their A books for a while before being required to use B books. Thus they have a leeway not available to truckers who do not have A books.

Although local boards are under orders to act on all supplemental applications within 10 days after receipt, they will be allowed further time, if necessary, to check up on questionable requests.

Meanwhile, the fact that all OPA appointments have been frozen, while Congress debates over appropriations to operate rationing and price control, has handicapped numerous rationing boards which need additional paid help.

Need of Help

It is understood that although some volunteers have made their services available to the boards, many rationing organizations are desperate for help in the gasoline rush.

OPA officials said that in many areas the work has been far in excess of original estimates.

In the meantime, as motorists scurried from station to station seeking gasoline, the war bond seal on the present ration cards became valid today for extra gasoline. The value of this seal ranges from 3 gallons on the A card to 6 gallons on the B-3 card. This extra allotment was necessary to cover the final week of the emergency rationing system.

All units unused on the present ration cards will be invalid when the new system goes into effect on July 22.

Salesmen, meanwhile, are apprehensive over the effect of the new system on their business activities. Because salesmen, with a few exceptions, will find it impossible to obtain a gasoline allowance sufficient for more than 470 miles a month under the new system, the New England Conference of American Automobile Association Clubs adopted a resolution asking for more adequate rations for them. The resolution was sent to the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation.

By a Staff Photographer

Four Generals View Maneuvers at Tactical School

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army and of the Eastern Defense Command, paid a visit of inspection to Massachusetts today, which included a review of guerilla warfare tactics at the First Corps Area Tactical School, on the grounds of the Middlesex School for Boys at Concord. Shown here, left to right, as they reached the school: Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area; General Drum; Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Foley, Commander of the Massachusetts State Guard; and Brig. Gen. Kenneth J. Blood, Commander of the New England Defense Sector.

Man Who Led Coral Sea Fight Takes Naval Command in Boston

Continued from Page 1

leadership, endurance and tenacity while conducting extensive operations against a successful action with enemy forces."

Of more interest to New England and other coastal states, however, is the citation attached to the Navy Cross awarded the Admiral during the first World War. This read:

For distinguished service in the line of his profession as commanding officer of the U. S. S. Parker, engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling the waters infested with enemy submarines and mines, in escorting and protecting vitally important convoys of troops and supplies through those waters and in offensive and defensive action, vigorously and unremittingly prosecuted against all forms of enemy naval activity.

Naval attention to the problems facing coastwise shipping was further pointed out yesterday by the visit of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to the antisubmarine base for this district.

Knows His Submarines

The new commandant, a Yankee by adoption with a home in Waterford, Conn., has a working knowledge of the duties of his own submarines. For three years, from 1929 to 1932, he was commander of the New London Submarine Base. Since then he has served as commander of the California, as chief of staff at the Naval War College and as aide to President Roosevelt.

Admiral Brown's most recent activities have been as commander of a Pacific Fleet scouting force, with the ranking of Vice Admiral to which he was appointed in February, 1941. This was the task force to which Lieut. Com. Edward H. O'Hare was attached when he shot down five Japanese planes and damaged a sixth in the Coral Sea.

A native of Philadelphia, Admiral Brown was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1898. Following graduation, he served on several cruisers, destroyers and battleships with an interim of shore duty at the Academy in 1907 as instructor in physics and chemistry.

After the first World War, Admiral Brown completed the Naval War College course, followed by two years' duty with the Office of Naval Operations. After service on the Colorado, the Admiral was appointed naval aide to President Coolidge and commanding officer of the U. S. S. Mayflower, the Presidential yacht.

Has Historic Flagship

Old Ironsides will be the Admiral's new flagship while he is in command of this naval district. His square blue flag with its two white stars now flies from the Constitution's masthead. Admiral Tarrant had read his orders detraching him from duty; Admiral Brown had read his orders to assume command and notified the former commandant he was ready to take over. One flag fluttered down; another just like it was raised. The ceremony was over.

Admiral Tarrant has commanded the First Naval District since July, 1938. Navy custom restricts service in this post to three years. Admiral tarrant also saw service in the Pacific. At the time of his appointment to command this district, he was commander of the fleet scouting force on duty in those waters.

Boys Who Wrote President Give Salvage Cash to Scouts

When three young boys triumphantly trudged to their nearest gasoline station with an offering of old tires, rubber heels, and other salvage at the beginning of the salvage campaign, they were gruffly greeted by an attendant, not yet in receipt of instructions from his company, who showed interest in nothing except the tires.

The youngsters—David and Louis Myers and Philip Shecter of Malden—promptly took pencil in hand, wet the lead, and wrote the President about it.

Accusing "certain people" of being "very unpatriotic," they asked this poser: "How are we going to win the war with such unpatriotic people? We might as well be working for the 'Axes' Powers."

They told the President they strongly suspected the gasoline-station attendant wanted the tires only so he might patch them up and resell them. They closed with this poignant postscript:

"We worked hard to get those rubber heels off."

Meantime the salvage collection of the three boys was locked securely in the cellar, safe from designs of "certain unpatriotic people." When the boys' letter reached Washington, it was referred to Secretary Ickes, who turned it over to June Richdale, Chairman of the Associated Petroleum Industries Rubber Salvage Committee.

From then on, things moved fast, collectors called for the salvage, cash jingled in the palms of three beaming Malden youths, and in no time at all Troop 19 of the Boy Scouts was richer by the same sum.

This story was released today by the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, which took the occasion to remind citizens that three tin cans contain enough tin for one hand grenade, and that a family of four throws away enough tin in two weeks to make a portable flame thrower. And after all, "we don't want to be working for the 'Axes' Powers."

Stores to Push War Bond Sales On Victory Day

Retail stores in Boston and throughout Massachusetts will observe American Heroes Day on Friday, by window displays and special promotion of the sale of United States War Bonds and Stamps as part of the national effort of retailers to help put through the biggest sale of War Bonds and Stamps in the history of the country.

Girls from various stores will sell Bonds and Stamps in various forms, particularly in the form of victory corsages and boutonnieres made up of War Stamps.

In many stores there will be torpedo casings and shells on which every purchaser of a Bond will be privileged to sign his autograph.

Retail stores will pay special tribute to the large number of store employees who are in military service now as well as to the war heroes of this and previous wars.

Full emphasis will be given by stores to the fact that the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps is a privilege and that it entails no sacrifice. It is an investment in the future of the country.

Melrose Longshoremen Killed in Dock Accident

Three Melrose longshoremen caught in a chute under a load of gypsum were fatally injured early today while a freighter was being unloaded at Mystic docks in Charlestown.

Yesterday's storm was given as a contributing factor to the accident. Rain caused the chunks of gypsum piled at the top of the chute leading into a silo to expand, longshoremen stated.

Public to Hear Pay Plea Of Candy Makers

Public hearings on a proposed 10-cent-an-hour increase in the minimum wage for women employed in the candy-making industry of Massachusetts will be held Friday, July 31, at the State House.

Announcement was made today by Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Protest against raising the present minimum for experienced workers from 30 to 40 cents an hour is expected from candy manufacturers.

The three representatives of the employers on the Wage Board which recommended 40 cents turned in a minority report objecting. The employers' group asked for 38 cents instead of 40 cents.

No criticism, however, was made by the employers of the 10-cent raise advised by the Wage Board for inexperienced workers. The present minimum for the inexperienced is 25 cents. The employers representatives said that they agreed with the Wage Board's recommendation of 35 cents and the lowering of the time required for experience from one year to six months.

The vote in the Wage Board favoring 40 cents for experienced workers instead of 38 stood 5 to 4, the minority noted.

The employers declared that the proposed increase from 30 to 40 cents amounted to 33⅓ per cent and at 38 cents to almost 27 per cent, while the cost of living since the present 30-cent rate was recommended in 1936 had gone up only 12 per cent.

They also said that Massachusetts ranked fourth in total sales with 9.7 per cent, following Illinois with 36.7 per cent, Pennsylvania with 17.7 per cent, and New York with 10.2 per cent. They reported that the minimum wage in Chicago was 35 cents and in the balance of the states 31.5 cents, in New York 35 cents and Pennsylvania had no minimum.

Drive to Organize N. E. Dairymen In Lewis Group Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 15—The drive to organize New England dairy farmers into John L. Lewis's labor organization opened here last night with a meeting at the Hotel Wendell. Joseph Herring of Washington, D. C., a field representative of District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America, served as the chief speaker.

About 15 milk producers of Berkshire County, attending the meeting, indicated their agreement with the aim of the Lewis group—more money for the producer of milk—but showed they did not look with favor on the organization that Mr. Herring represented.

Various producers asked questions about dues, which Mr. Herring stated were 75 cents a month a member for the national organization, plus local expenses. Through its locals, the national organization would act as bargaining agent for the dairy farmer with the distributing organizations.

By a Staff Photographer

Members of Boston Recruiting Service

Yeoman Vincent Maloney, of Somerville, formerly a radio announcer, and Yeoman Frank X. Kelly, of Lawrence, a former newspaper columnist, both of the Boston Recruiting Service of the First Naval District, who will be on duty at Station WBZ today as the station turns over a large portion of its time to aid Navy recruiting.

Navy Takes Over WBZ Time For Recruiting Purposes

An atmosphere of yo heave ho and "Anchors Aweigh" pervaded the studios of Westinghouse Station WBZ today as the Navy Department "took over" several blocks of time for recruiting purposes.

Listeners who happened to tune in at 5:45 this morning were wakened in regulation Navy style as a bugler rendered the all-too-familiar reveille ("ya gotta get up") on his instrument. Then Chet Gaylord, the Morning Minstrel, Fred and Posey and their "Morning Toast" sung into the naval wake as the morning went on on with music and humor keyed to the Navy.

At 10:30 a. m., Mrs. Leonard Jellis of Lexington, who may be styled a "real Navy" wife, was interviewed. One of Mrs. Jellis's sons is in the Navy, a daughter is seeking enlistment as a Navy nurse, and her husband is now seeking enlistment in the Navy.

At 12:45 p. m., Henry E. Greene, Jr., of the WBZ staff was inducted into the Navy at the studios. A very proud watcher of the ceremony was Mrs. Grace Edmonds, station receptionist, as one of her "boys" left for call to the colors. Mrs. Edmonds has "inducted" many of the staff, including Mr. Greene, into their duties at the station.

Climax to the "Navy Day" at WBZ will be a Naval rally to be radiocast at 8:30 p. m. when Capt. Frederick Sherman, commander of the aircraft carrier Lexington, and Mayor Tobin of Boston will be heard speaking for the cause of naval recruiting.

Sandbag Dugout At Malden Bank Aids Bond Sales

By way of novelty in War Bond sales booths, the Malden Trust Company has erected a sandbag dugout in front of its Pleasant Street building, with a passageway leading into the bank where two clerks are ready to handle all purchases of War Bonds and Stamps.

Somewhat smaller than the usual type of sandbag dugout, nevertheless the solid structure of olive-green sandbags over which floats the American Flag, is attracting widespread attention among residents of Malden.

Since May, 1941, when the sale of War Bonds began, the Malden Trust Company has sold nearly $700,000 worth of Bonds, and many thousands of dollars worth of War Stamps.

The sale of Bonds and Stamps is under the direction of George H. Corey, President; Hildreth Auer and Harold E. MacInnes, Vice-Presidents; and Charles MacKenzie and Martin A. Wold, Asistant Treasurers.

Two women clerks in charge of the sale of Bonds and Stamps in the sandbag dugout are Mrs. Ina Brennan and Miss Madelaine Voight.

Car Owners' Catechism Gives Answers on Gas

One week from today, July 22 at 12:01 a. m., the permanent coupon gasoline rationing system supersedes the much-criticized emergency program.

To pave the way for the new system, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of the Office of Price Administration, today issued a series of questions and answers to give a clear picture of its workings.

Q. What are the different types of ration books?

A. There are "A," "B," "C," "D," "S," "E" and "R" books.

Q. Will the value of the coupons in the books remain constant?

A. The coupon value is set by the OPA and is subject to change according to supply conditions.

Q. How do I use the coupons?

A. You must give to the gasoline station attendant coupons equivalent to the amount of gasoline you purchase. Such coupons may not be detached from the book before the time of purchase.

Q. What does the attendant do with the coupons?

A. He pastes them on sheets. To replenish his supply he must turn these sheets of coupons over to his distributor.

Q. Will this system provide tight control of the quantity of gasoline sold?

A. Yes. Movement of gasoline will be controlled by the exchange of coupons.

Q. What is the purpose of the car stickers?

A. Identification. No gasoline may be transferred to any vehicle (except a motorcycle) unless the sticker is affixed. The sticker letter and color will match your rationing book.

Q. Do I have to use up all units in my ration book?

A. No. If you do not need the gasoline, do not buy it.

Q. Can I sell any gasoline I buy with this ration book or have on hand July 22, 1942?

A. No, transfers may be made only by dealers and distributors in accordance with the regulations.

Q. If I sell my car, what do I do with my ration book?

A. Turn the book in to the local rationing board which issued it.

Q. What if I change cars?

A. Apply for a new ration book at your local rationing board, turning in your old book to the board which issued the ration within five days after the old car is traded in. You cannot buy gasoline for one car with a book issued for a different car.

Q. How does a car owner obtain an additional allotment of gasoline?

A. By making application to the local rationing board in the area in which the car is customarily garaged or stationed or to any board upon the showing of good cause.

Q. Will provision be made for appeal from decision of the local rationing board?

A. Yes, any person who feels the decision of the local rationiug board is contrary to the regulations may appeal to the State Rationing Director. A further appeal may be made to the Regional Administrator.

Q. Will owners of light cars be given the same quantity of gasoline as owners with heavy cars?

A. Yes.

Q. Will gasoline ration books be honored in every part of the rationed area?

A. Yes.

Q. If I need extra gasoline for my car can I borrow my friend's coupon book?

A. No, you cannot buy gasoline for one car with coupons issued for another car. The number of your license plates is marked on your ration book. The gasoline station attendant is required to check the number of the plates to make certain that he is getting the right book.

Q. Is a car owner the only person who can use the ration book issued for his car?

A. No. Any person authorized to hold the ration book can buy gasoline for the car.

Q. I don't use my car for work at all. What do I get?

A. You are entitled to ration book "A," the basic or minimum ration.

Q. How do I get an "A" ration book if I failed to register on July 9, 10, or 11?

A. Any time beginning July 24, you may apply at your local board. These books will not be distributed between July 12 and July 24 except upon showing of good cause.

Q. What is the procedure for registering?

A. You must present the registration card or certificate for the automobile and fill in the required form. In the event no such card or certificate has been issued or is outstanding to such car, certification that such car is currently registered for general operation upon the public highways may be used in lieu of a registration card or certificate.

Q. How long may this book be used?

A. The book provides a year's supply of gasoline, from July 22, 1942, to July 21, 1943.

Q. Must I use them at any particular rate?

A. Each page of 8 coupons can be used only for a stated two months period. The coupons on page one are valid from July 22 to September 21. Those on page two from September 22 to November 21, etc.

Q. Can I save up my coupons and use some of those on page one in October or November?

A. No, they are not valid after the expiration date.

Q. What is the gallonage value of each coupon?

A. OPA has set a value of four gallons for each "A" coupon, but this is subject to change depending on the supply of gasoline available.

Q. Will a motorist holding an "A" book be able to accumulate his rationing coupons for the purpose of taking a trip?

A. Only in the two-month period in which they are valid.

Q. What if I do not have my coupon book with me and want to purchase gasoline?

A. Dealers are not allowed to sell you any gasoline unless you have your rationing book with you.

Q. What is to prevent the dealer from selling gasoline without coupons being exchanged?

A. The regulations make such sales illegal. Furthermore, dealers will need coupons or other evidences to replenish their supply.

Q. What basic ration does the owner of the bantam car get?

A. An "A" ration book, the same as the owner of any other car.

O'Brien Talks To Rotarians On Situation

"Our constitutional system of government is in serious danger of breaking up, following a financial collapse due to our disordered economic policies," Robert Lincoln O'Brien, former Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission and at one time editor of the Boston Herald, told a capacity gathering of Rotary members at their luncheon at the Hotel Statler today.

Not a New Dealer himself, Mr. O'Brien said that Congress was a great deal worse than the Administration in its approach to present day problems. He cited the pending tax bill, the proceeds of which the government urgently needs and should have had months ago, as an example. The discussions, he said, opened on this bill last November Secretary Henry Morgenthau appeared before the Ways and Means Committee a way back last March, yet the bill has not reached the floor of the House, he said.

The committee has exhibited terrible cowardice in dealing with any taxation suggestions, he continued, except those projects for raiding the income of the well-to-do and the great corporations. Beyond that the committee has hardly dared to move, he said. Even Secretary Morgenthau's suggestion for a Federal three-cent gas tax (now 1½ cents) was rejected because it would prove unpopular with the voters.

"The time for considering unpopularity," said Mr. O'Brien, "has long since passed. We are spending $73,000,000,000 in the fiscal year upon which we have entered. We shall raise by taxes when we get the present bill through, from $20,000,000,000 to $25,000,000,000. We shall, with difficulty, sell $12,000,000,000 worth of bonds. Where," he asked, "is the other $30,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000 coming from? Plainly, from the printing press. And what this means, a long line of unfortunate financial history testifies."

Stating that Congress has become the agencies of various pressure groups, like the farmers, the silver mine operators, the labor forces, and a great increasing government army of employees, Mr. O'Brien quoted the famous historian, Thomas B. Macaulay, who said "The Constitution of the United States was all sail and no anchor."

Without assuming to know exactly to what the famous historian referred the speaker said "Our constitutional system was for all spending money and that we had no effectual system for saving it, or for resisting that impulse." And he stated, the thing is going from bad to worse.

Mr. O'Brien could not predict the direction in which our constitutional system was going, but he did say there has been a "perfectly tremendous increase in the power of the executive in his period of observation." Tariff making, he said, once a Congressional function, is now lodged with Secretary Cordell Hull.

"The President," Mr. O'Brien went on, "himself stretched forth his hand without consulting anyone and orders great tariff decisions.

In concluding, Mr. O'Brien believed it was necessary to elect Roosevelt in 1940 and that it will be necessary to elect him in 1944 "as the only man who can carry this country and people into some form of world organization which is bound to be necessary when this war is over."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Exhibition, "In the Field With Our Armed Forces," through travel books suggested by today's headlines. Pictures and books from the collections of the Boston Public Library. On display through August 3 in the Puvis de Chavannes Gallery of the Library. "American Wildflowers," painted by Arthur D. Marble, plates from a portfolio in the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library. In Sargent Hall through August 3. The public is invited to attend these free exhibitions.

Thursday

"Roman Art," a gallery talk by Mrs Sarward at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital by Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano, at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. Paul Breger will be the piano accompanist. At 3:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight than it was last night. Diminishing winds becoming gentle.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Partly cooler tonight and tomorrow.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed until sunset today.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:32 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Thursday, 1:39 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 2:49 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 4 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage, provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

FLOWERS FOR WEDDINGS AND ANNIVERSARIES

Telegraphed Anywhere
LIB. 4317

Penn Florist

BRINE'S Summer Sale

Smart Stylish

SWIM SUITS

RAYON SATIN LASTEX

In solid colors and prints; also cotton prints in smart styles and colors; novelty weaves in cotton rayon and lastex. Sizes 32 to 46.

NOW PRICED ONLY

$2.89

Beach Accessories

Bathing Shoes	89c
Bathing Caps	69c-79c
Slack Suits	$2.89-$4.89
Play Suits	$2.89-$3.89
Slacks	$2.89-$3.89
Sport Shirts	$1.29-$1.89

"SPORTIMERS"—Popular Beach Shoes—Special ..... 1.89 pr. Sizes 4 to 8

Two-piece Tennis Dresses, white pique only $5.95

Store Hours 9:30 to 5 P. M. Saturdays Until 1 P. M.

JAMES W. BRINE CO. 92 SUMMER STREET

Don't Forget! BUY WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE

Your washable wardrobe is deserving of real Hand Work.

Beacon 1790

Consumers Are Warned Again Of Gas and Fuel Shortages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—The consumer is not taking imminent shortages in gasoline, fuel oil and rubber as seriously as he should. He also needs jacking up on his scrap donations.

That is the conclusion to be drawn from the latest batch of Government announcements on the war materials situation.

Another bit of advice, coming today from the Office of Defense Transportation urged train passengers to travel "light," with only one bag whenever possible. "It is well to remember that the extra baggage carried into a car may well exclude some soldier from a seat," said PDT Director Joseph Eastman.

While WPB Administrator Donald Nelson was reiterating before a Senate Committee that there will be no tires for civilian use even from synthetic rubber until after the war, the Petroleum Industry War Council painted a black picture of the effects of flagrant violation of the present gasoline rationing system on the gasoline and fuel oil stocks on the East Coast.

The industry said the East Coast has been using 140,000 barrels a day more than was estimated when the rationing system was installed, thus cutting down stocks at a time when they should have been rising in order to build up supplies to meet the peak winter demand for heating oils.

With respect to the fuel oil situation, the Industry Council noted that to date there has been "little or no conversion of home heating installations to coal," despite the advice by OPA and other Government agencies.

The Council warned that only increased shipments of oil to the East Coast by tankers would furnish gas and oil stocks to meet even the "minimum demand" next winter. Tanker shipments from the Gulf Coast were cut off entirely for a while this spring at the height of the submarine menace, but have been resumed to some extent since.

"New tankers are being built and submarine sinkings are being reduced," the Council noted, but it added "we cannot rely on tanker shipments to any considerable extent since all tankers may be diverted to war purposes.

"If larger deliveries by tanker are not possible," it warned, "it is imperative that steps be taken to insure that no gasoline or fuel oils are devoted to non-essential use on the East Coast."

The Petroleum Council's report, forwarded to Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, explains why local rationing boards are being strict in the granting of supplemental rations under the new system, effective July 22. In many communities, over half the applications for gas above the regular four-gallon a week allotment are being refused.

The bleak news in the industry's report also indicates that the basic four-gallon allotment may have to be reduced next fall when every transportation facility will have to go into the job of getting heating oil to East Coast homes.

The WPB's Bureau of Industrial Conservation, meanwhile, inaugurating a nationwide scrap collection campaign, issued a special plea to housewives in a new leaflet entitled It's Your Scrap, Sister.

The six types of goods which housewives are being asked to turn in through 12,000 local salvage committees from coast to coast are: rubber articles, iron and steel utensils, cooking fats, rags and tin cans. Tin cans are to be collected only in 39 cities, where detinning facilities are available.

As a general rule, WPB said, only those items should be turned in which are no longer usable for any important work around the home.

In other words, don't sell your bacon drippings to your butcher and then turn around and buy shortening for frying.

Rags of all sorts are badly needed for wipers for war plant machinery and for the manufacture of gunpowder.

A bright spot in the consumer picture—at least for families living on the East Coast—was the OPA's announcement that arrangements have been completed for Government reimbursement to West Coast cane sugar refiners to stimulate shipment of cane sugar to areas east of Chicago. The OPA plan was adopted especially to forestall a sugar shortage in Michigan, where the new beet sugar crop has not yet been harvested.

Army Extends Use Of Civilian Planes

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, was reported to have told a Senate appropriations subcommittee yesterday that the Army was expanding and extending its use of civilian planes and pilots in the anti-submarine patrol along the Atlantic Coast.

General Arnold testified at the suggestion of Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois, who has advocated wider use of civilian equipment in this patrol, asserting that 4,500 planes were available to track down submarines preying on merchant shipping.

Senator Brooks declined to comment on General Arnold's testimony in the closed hearing except to say he believed it confirmed his judgment that additional planes could be used.

Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, and Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, said they obtained the impression that the Army was increasing the number of planes on patrol about as rapidly as circumstances would permit and that "a good job" was being done.

Negro Convention Hits Discrimination

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said in a statement at its convention opening last night:

"Democracy's test in the United States is America's treatment of 13,000,000 Negroes who are still fighting for the full measure of justice which our Constitution guarantees to all citizens of our country."

This full measure of justice, said Association officials, would include:

The armed services should admit Negroes without racial restrictions or quotas.

No segregation — segregation of armed services does not contribute to unity.

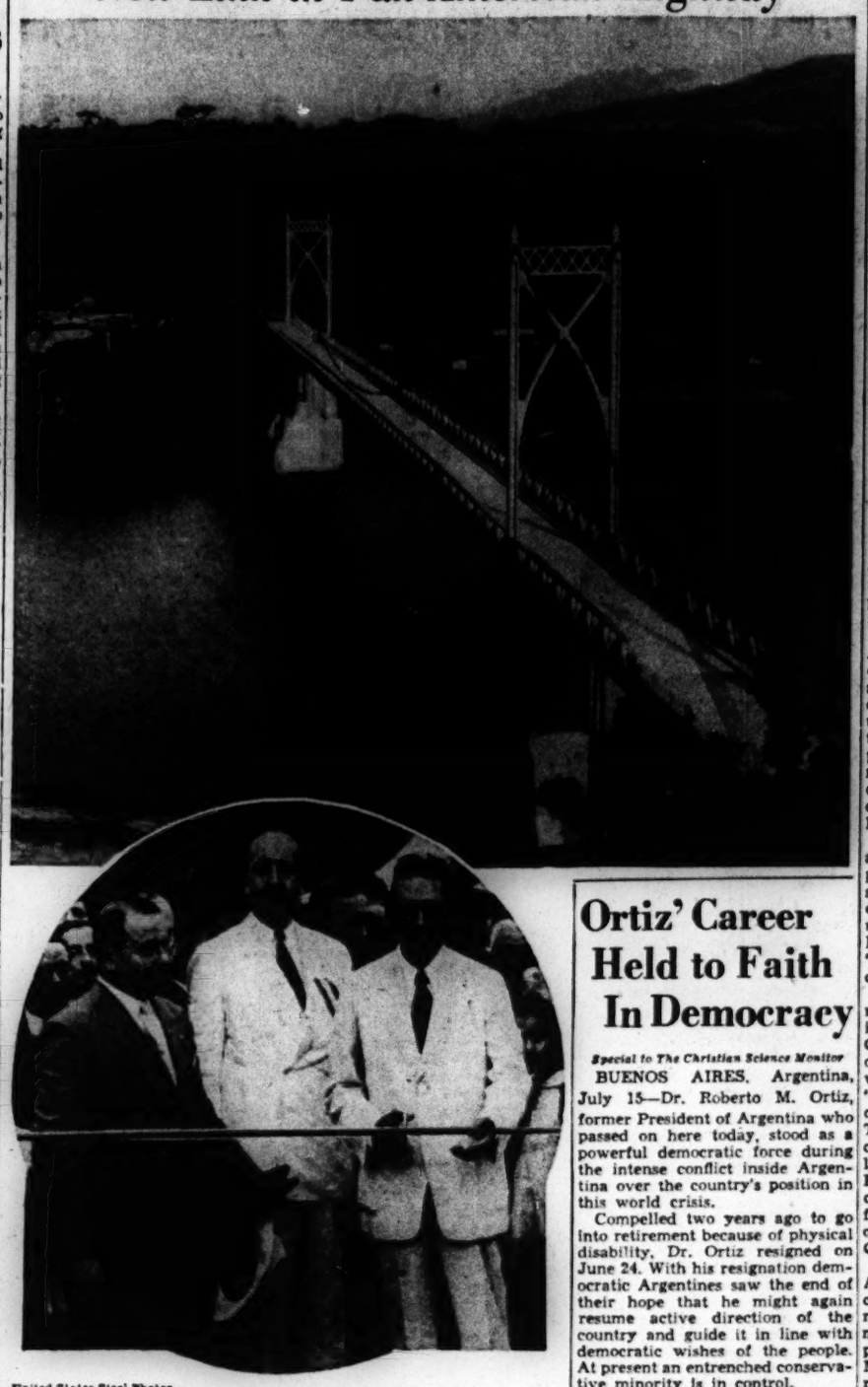
War jobs and training for jobs should be open to all.

Labor unions should drop their bars against Negroes.

The Red Cross should withdraw its rule segregating the blood of Negro donors from that of whites.

BUY WAR STAMPS TODAY

New Link in Pan-American Highway



United States Steel Photos

El Salvador's Contribution

President Martinez, right, cutting ribbon of bridge paid for by his country without outside help. To his right are Col. Carlos Mejia Osorio, Subsecretary of Public Works and Agriculture, and C. K. McCracken, contracting engineer of the United States Steel Export Company, builders of the bridge.

San Salvador Builds Bridge As Step to American Unity

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador—This smallest of the Central-American countries has paid out of its own funds for the $700,000 Cascatlan Bridge across the Lempa River, and so opened a major link in the Pan-American Highway.

When some paving near the border of Honduras has been completed, El Salvador will be the first Latin-American country to have an all-paved section of the vital road from Alaska to Argentina.

How Salvadorians feel about this bridge is feelingly told in the tablet unveiled by President Martinez. It reads, in translation:

"Cuscatlan Bridge: Dream of a century, realized by a governor of patriotic faith and an industrious and virile people, who wished to pay for this work themselves as it unites even more closely the Salvadorian family and the rest of America, with whom we aspire to form a solidly continental democracy—March 1940—June 1942."

Spanning of the Lempa not only removes a major obstacle on the Pan-American Highway, but relieves El Salvador of internal transport interruptions due to floods. The Lempa is the largest river to enter the Pacific south of the Colorado. Previously the road network in the river plain had been inundated periodically. A ferry across the river was slow and at times lost valuable cargoes.

The toll charge on the bridge is the same as for the ferry—one colon, equivalent to 40 cents. It is expected that the investment will be amortized in a reasonably short time, and then the toll will be lifted. Pedestrians and animals now pass without charge. There are two sidewalks, each five feet wide.

Longest suspension bridge in Central America, the span is 820 feet between towers, and 1,350 feet overall.

Navy Takes Fishing Craft

NORFOLK, Va., July 15 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said today that while "we shouldn't completely cripple the fishing industry," the Navy is taking all commercial fishing craft suitable for conversion to antisubmarine patrol vessels for duty off the Atlantic Coast.

Stopping for a press conference at the Norfolk Naval Operating Base after an inspection of the Little Creek Section Base, headquarters in the Fifth Naval District for inshore patrol operations, Secretary Knox said that sound-detection devices were being installed on all small boats that could carry them.

Accompanying the Secretary was Rear Admiral R. S. Edwards, Deputy Chief of Staff in charge of antisubmarine operations.

Secretary Knox asserted that facilities for combating enemy undersea craft were "getting better" along the entire eastern sea frontier. He began his tour, which he described as a "routine inspection trip," in Boston and will continue south to Key West, returning to Washington in time for Friday's Cabinet meeting.

Many small craft that cannot be equipped to conduct full-fledged offensive warfare against submarines are being used to reinforce the Coast Guard patrol and also for observation purposes, the Secretary said. He added that men are being trained as rapidly as possible to man these small boats.

There has been a reduction in the number of Allied Nations merchant ships sunk by submarines off the Atlantic Coast, Secretary Knox said, but he declined to link this with a probability that more enemy submarines were being sunk.

Secretary Knox said yesterday in New York that the convoy systems in effect along the East Coast of the United States since May 14, has been extended to the Caribbean and will take in the Gulf of Mexico.

Court-Martial

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15 (AP)—General court-martial will be held for Lieut. Commander Maurice N. Aroff, U. S. N. R., through whose hands passed scores of applications for Navy commissions in this area.

Commander Aroff, who headed a plumbing supply company in Los Angeles before he was called into active service, was relieved of his duties as head of naval officer procurement in this district last April 17.

An announcement yesterday from Vice Admiral J. W. Greenslade, commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, said Commander Aroff would be tried on these four charges:

1. Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.
2. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.
3. Violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy.
4. Falsehood.

Ortiz' Career Held to Faith In Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 15—Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, former President of Argentina who passed on here today, stood as a powerful democratic force during the intense conflict inside Argentina over the country's position in this world crisis.

Compelled two years ago to go into retirement because of physical disability, Dr. Ortiz resigned on June 24. With his resignation democratic Argentines saw the end of their hope that he might again resume active direction of the country and guide it in line with democratic wishes of the people. At present an entrenched conservative minority is in control.

Throughout his public career, Dr. Ortiz never wavered from his basic democracy of outlook. In politics he shifted considerably to the right with passing years. His radicalism (liberalism in North American terms) landed him in jail as a young man on charges of political agitation. Finally he became President in 1938 on a conservative-coalition ticket.

Dr. Ortiz came to the Presidency with a fine reputation for public service, especially in the field of finance. As Finance Minister under President Justo from 1935 to 1937, he reinforced Argentina's position by far-seeing and courageous policies. At a time when Argentine securities had slumped on the New York markets, he sponsored their purchase by Argentina and so liquidated many obligations.

His interest in public economics grew out of participation in public affairs, but his main career was in law and private business. His earlier studies had been in medicine, but the law commanded most of his professional career in private life.

Election to the City Council of Buenos Aires began his public service. That was after World War I. Two years later, in 1920, he entered the Chamber of Deputies. There he presided over the Budget Committee. In 1924 he became Administrator General of Internal Revenue.

Cabinet rank followed the next year, when he was named Minister of Public Works. Resuming his private law practice and business activities in 1928, he later returned to the Cabinet under President Justo. The latter favored him as successor, and he won in 1938. That term, if completed, would have run to 1944.

Birmingham Stores Keep Open One Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Birmingham retail stores have inaugurated a "War Workers' Shopping Day." On Mondays they open at noon and remain open until 9 p. m., so employees in defense plants may shop after working hours.

On other days, except Sunday, stores open at 10 a. m. and close at 6 p. m.

Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek

South America Papers Print Shipping News

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The majority of newspapers in South America continue to publish movements of foreign warships and merchant vessels in their ports, despite Washington's requests to the various governments for co-operation in the resistance to the U-boat menace.

Publication is recognized as a matter for each country to supervise, but the fact remains that little has been done so far, and, on more than one occasion, Allied merchantmen have been sunk by submarines which obviously knew their port of origin, route, destination, and the nature of cargo.

It should be explained that shipping publications occur in practically all countries, on both the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts, though obviously the United States is most concerned with the Atlantic seaboard. Papers friendly to the Allied cause have been as careless, perhaps, as Axis-financed organs have been deliberate in publishing shipping movements and stories.

The English-language Buenos Aires Herald charged the British-owned L. R. 5 Excelsior radio station with radiocasting news of departures of ships carrying volunteers for England and claimed that Excelsior broadcasts could be picked up by vessels in the Pernambuco area "and, therefore, by every submarine on the surface of equatorial waters in the South Atlantic."

The British Community Council appointed a committee to take repressive measures against Excelsior, which gave Havas and other enemy-tinted news in its transmissions. Sir William McCallum, British chairman, used the term "fifth column" in describing Excelsior's activities.

One of the biggest blunders of recent months was when an American agency cabled the call of the Queen Mary, laden with thousands of troops, at Rio de Janeiro. This was one of the most reprehensible "news before country" efforts recorded during the present war. The news was printed in practically all South American vernacular papers served by the agency. Every Axis submarine and raider commander must have been informed of the arrival—and obvious route to be taken—before the Queen Mary left port again.

News agencies, including North American, were, until quite recently, cabling shipping movements around South America, and most Spanish-language papers print port arrivals and departures. Many would-be friends do not realise the harm they have done or are doing to the Allied cause.

The muzzling of agencies and newspapers will not be enough. Something additional will be necessary at the same time to prevent the citizenry from knowing secrets regarding ship movements and from broadcasting them while newspapers remain silent.

The case seems to call for diplomatic action as a sequel to the Rio de Janeiro Conference.

So far as River Plate shipping news is concerned, it may as well be placed on record that it is obtained from the port authorities and tugboat companies on both sides of the water; that it is printed wherever there are newspapers.

Allied officials well versed in local conditions give more attention to the facilities for transmitting the news than to the publication of the news itself. They feel—and probably kpow—that movements of ships are broadcast-relayed by Axis agents.

Even in countries which are actively co-operating with the United States, especially those with long, sparsely-populated coast lines, there are difficulties in checking up on radio transmission; but all sincerely interested in repelling the U-boats would be much happier if 21 instead of only 19 American republics had broken with the Axis and the last diplomatic redoubt of the enemy on continental territory had disappeared.

Baptist Student Conference At Memphis Postponed

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15 (AP)—War conditions have caused postponement for "at least another year" of the southwide quadrennial Baptist Student Conference at Memphis, scheduled this fall, the Student Secretary, Frank H. Leavell, said here.

Saboteur Equipment Shown At Trial of Nazi Agents

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Trial of eight Nazis accused of landing from submarines to sabotage American war production proceeded today with their equipment on display before the military court.

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, president of the military commission, said in his evening statement yesterday that the proceedings was "expected to continue for several days."

The Nazi equipment, he said, included explosives, clothing, shovels and documents. Previously it had been learned that the Germans brought enough explosives, incendiaries and fuses for a two-year campaign of terror on the industrial front. In addition they had plans to guide them to the most vulnerable places, lists of contacts to aid them, and $176,000 in cash.

General McCoy explained in part the unusual secrecy of the trial with the announcement that the evidence included "much information of a military nature, the disclosure of which at this time would not be in the interests of the United States."

Blueprint 'Bulge'

MIAMI, Fla., July 15 (AP)—Walter D. Gustafson of Minneapolis yesterday was held for the Federal grand jury under $1,000 bond on a charge of attempting to bring into the United States a confidential blueprint of a Caribbean Army air base.

The prisoner testified he worked as a plumber at the base for nine months. He claimed to have found the blueprint "while walking from the mess hall to the barracks" and discussed with others the propriety of bringing it back home.

On July 2, after his bags were packed for a plane trip to Miami en route home, Mr. Gustafson said he decided to bring the print and wrapped it around his leg, beneath a heavy boot.

The bulge it made and his slightly stiff-kneed walk made customs inspector George E. Cook suspicious and Gustafson's arrest followed.

"I thought it would be a nice keepsake of the place I had worked and I foolishly took it along," Mr. Gustafson testified. "It didn't look so bad, but a naval officer told me that it might have been lost or stolen from me and thus have gotten into a spy's hands. When you look at it that way, it looks bad."

Christian Scientist Conducts Prayer Opening Daily Session of U. S. Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—The regular session of the United States Senate was opened today with silent prayer and repetition of the Lord's Prayer, led by Dr. Frank F. Bunker, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the District of Columbia.

In accordance with the custom in Christian Science churches, Dr. Bunker invited the Senate and gallery visitors to "unite in silent prayer and to follow with the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer."

The Senate has had no regular chaplain since the recent passing of the Rev. Ze Barney T. Phillips. Rereesentatives of various denominations are being asked to officiate at the opening of Senate sessions. Dr. Bunker was delegated by the Christian Science Board of Directors in Boston, to represent the Christian Science Church.

• And suds-a-mighty, what you're missing if you haven't tried baby-gentle Swan for everything! It lathers up grand in hardest water! More real soap for your money than any leading toilet soap. Get Swan and save!

NEW! SWAN FLOATING SOAP
LEVER BROTHERS CO., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
TUNE IN: "BRIGHT HORIZON"
Every day—Monday through Friday

Vacation IN NEW YORK THE WORLD'S GREATEST CITY
NEW YORK HAS EVERYTHING
Famous theatres, restaurants, night clubs, museums, parks, skyscrapers, beaches, golf courses, big league baseball. A vacation in New York is the thrill of a lifetime—and INEXPENSIVE. 5¢ subways and buses take you everywhere.
Stay at the Shelton, a 32 story skyscraper hotel. Only 3 blocks from Radio City. The Shelton's rates begin at $3.50 a day. Free use of the swimming pool, solarium, roof terrace and library. Dinner and supper dancing in Air Conditioned Grill.
SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST., NEW YORK

Franklin Simon
jersey lily
lovely flower-splashed hostess gown
5.98

Side-swept bodice, long full skirt to make you look slimmer than ever. Fluid rayon jersette to bring out your gracefulness. And fresh white lilies that look cool as the pond where they grew. Powder blue, dusty pink, buttercup or tomato red grounds. 14 to 42. Mail and phone orders filled.
New Negligee Shop, Second Floor.
CELEBRATE AMERICAN HEROES DAY by buying War Bonds and Stamps. Street Floor booth or Cashier's Office on the Ninth Floor.

MARKILO MARKERS
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils, and erasers. Celluloid Envelope-Frames for Art Panels. Samples and circulars on request.
MARKILO COMPANY
3633 S. So. Racine Avenue Chicago, Ill.

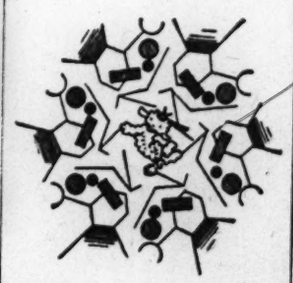
HERE'S VALUE!

ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH AND RADIO
$2.50 PER DAY
AT RADIO CITY IN TIMES SQUARE
Accommodations for 1,000 guests
HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 West 49th St. NEW YORK
Write for illustrated booklet

$110 Prices include Federal Tax
Others $55 up
Slightly enlarged

$8.50 Others $6.50 up
Here is a ring
If you'll take our advice
Offers rare value
At moderate price.
Shreve CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

For Extra Value—Extra Pleasure in New York
Enjoy quiet Park location, *plus* accessibility, superior cuisine and service, *plus* "oversize" rooms—at ESSEX HOUSE.
All dining rooms air-cooled
Rooms and Bath from $5.50
Wire reservations at our expense
ESSEX HOUSE On the park
160 Central Park South, N. Y.
20 Minutes from LaGuardia Airport


Our artist has gone "kaleidoscopic"—to suggest the wide variety among our suits, *including Tropicals*, featured at $45, $50 and $55.

Sale of $3.50 and $4.00 White Shirts—$2.65 (3 for $7.50).

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
NEW YORK
Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
13th Street at Broadway
Warren Street at Broadway
Liberty Street at Broadway
And in Boston: Tremont St. at Bromfield St.

HIS KODAK NEEDS "AMMUNITION," TOO!

Next time you send your soldier pictures from home, be sure to include several rolls of Kodak Film. Then he can return your "snapshot visits"... send home shots of his buddies, his life at camp, pictures of *himself*. Stop here for Kodak Film... our stocks are complete.
EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

Slonimsky at the Pops—Secretary Stimson Pays Visit to Fort Devens

'My Toy Balloon' Introduced In 'Children's Night' Program

Nicolas Slonimsky has the enviable knack of making things seem simple and the happy faculty of keeping them amusing. He is a musical scholar, and at the same time he can employ terms which are understandable to children. A year ago at the Pops he made his bow as a composer with "Four Simple Pieces," which were hailed as a hit. Last evening he presented for first performance by Arthur Fiedler and the Pops Orchestra a new piece, "My Toy Balloon," variations on a Brazilian kindergarten tune that he may have heard during his recent travels in South America. This, too, was received with obvious signs of approval.

To lend color to the title, toy balloons were distributed to the men of the orchestra before Mr. Fiedler raised his baton. Some, but not all of them, were detonated during the course of the performance. The visual effect of the balloons was more apparent than the audible, but they served their purpose of adding an air of gayety to the occasion.

* * *

The music is light and cheerful, as it should be in such a piece. The theme is pleasant and the variations run through a lively collection of fancies, first as though it were being repeated on a music box, now "All Over the Orchestra" (to borrow the composer's own phrase), then "In a Minor Mood," in an aptly described "Commotion," with entertaining "apologies to Brahms," and finally with a rousing "Circus Parade." Each of the variations is brief, and so is the piece as a whole. But it is no less entertaining because of that.

It suited well too the mood of the evening, which was designated as "Children's Night." More than one parent took advantage of the program, confident that what pleased the youngsters would not be amiss for adults. And children, with no school to get them up in the morning, were there in numbers, though there could have been more, bubbling over with enthusiasm, particularly when the orchestra launched into "Deep in the Heart of Texas" just before the finale.

* * *

They enjoyed too, as well they might, Saint-Saëns' "Animals' Carnival," for which Leo Litwin and Harold Rubens were at the pianos. Indeed it was difficult to tell whether they or the orchestra derived the more pleasure from the playing of the music. Their appreciation, for children have an abundance of it, was equally apparent when John W. Coffey launched into a trombone solo and applauded so long that he was obliged to return for an encore.

For the rest, there was a lively march, an overture, a polka from Shostakovitch, the finale from Beethoven's Seventh Symphony for a classical touch, "Yankee Doodle Went to Town" in the popular vein, and a potpourri of martial tunes for the patriotic note. In short it was all in the Pops tradition, adapted to youthful ears, for an evening of high spirits and good cheer.

E. F. M.

Secretary Stimson at Fort Devens

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson inspected Fort Devens yesterday and visited a regiment he served with from 1898 to 1907. His visit was the first by a War Secretary since Newton D. Baker inspected the post in the World War. Left to right: Secretary Stimson; Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, First Corps Area Commanding Officer; and Col. William A. Smith, Post Commander.

Head of War Department In Informal Call

War Activities in New England

Stimson Visit Informal—Visit of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, to Fort Devens yesterday was marked by informality. Although it was the first visit to the Fort by a war secretary since Newton D. Baker visited it in the first World War, Mr. Stimson's wish for no ceremony was carried out, even to the absence of a guard of honor.

Flying in an Army transport, Secretary Stimson landed at the air base and was met by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Corps Area; Col. William A. Smith, post commander, and Col. Charles R. Furber, post executive officer.

March of Wake Island—The story of the defense of Wake Island by the heroic Marine garrison is marching through the films—and through Plum Island, Newburyport, Mass. For a March of Time movie, the story is being re-enacted on the Massachusetts coast, where a reproduction of the Wake scene has been constructed and real Marines are being used as actors before the cameras. As three low-flying planes "bombed" the Newburyport bridge on Route 1 yesterday, marines set off underwater explosives which sent huge geysers into the air, simulating the splash of bombs into the river. The cameras did the rest.

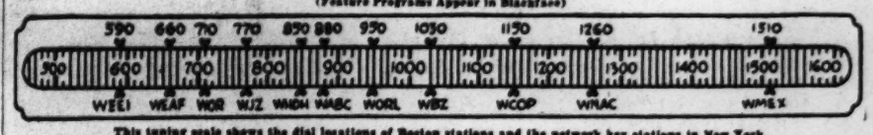
Fire at Grenier Field—An unfinished warehouse, 200 by 100 feet, was destroyed early today at Grenier Field, Manchester, N. H., by fire of undetermined origin. Manchester firemen assisted firefighting crews from the Army air base in confining the flames to the building. Col. John Moore, commanding officer, said that the warehouse was to have been completed by Aug. 1 and that it had not yet been turned over to the Army.

Tobin Guest House to Be Dedicated—A group of Boston men and women will travel down to Camp Edwards tomorrow afternoon to complete a birthday gift to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin by assisting in the dedication of a guest house which they furnished as a memorial to his parents, the late James and Margaret Tobin.

Heading the group will be John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, only woman member of that civilian defense organization, who decorated the guest house. The contributions of the group provided attractive furnishings for the 28 rooms and recreation hall where parents and friends of the soldiers may visit the boys, and remain overnight.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	David Harum; sk...	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	H. Marble, News	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	White Sox	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dance music	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness"	Second Baseball Game:	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Interview	News Service	Backstage Wife"; sk	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Dance Matinee: record-
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	White Sox	ings
4:30	Children Are People	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Second Baseball Game:	Dance Matinee: record-
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	ings
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	White Sox	Dance Matinee: record-
5:15	lies: music; songs	Adv'n'tres of Sea-Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	ings
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"; drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	Wanderer of Wasteland	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News Service; Talk
6:00	News reports	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Music; Talk
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Admiral W. Brown	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Nature of Enemy";	"The Lone Ranger";	Ted Williams, Interview	"Red Ryder"; drama	Jim's Texas Ramblers
7:45	recorded; music	drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	U. S. Army Program
8:00	Nelson Eddy; or-	Earl Godwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	The Modernaires
8:15	chestra; chorus	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Irish Music
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Navy Program: Speak-	Canadian Grenadier	Drama Shop
8:45	Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	ers; Interviews	Guards Band	Drama Shop
9:00	Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	"Those We Love";	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical
9:15	"Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street	dramatic serial	News Service	Album
9:30	"Suspense"; mystery	Goldman Band Concert	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Pass in Review"; Army	Classical Album
9:45	drama	Goldman Concert; Songs	dramatic sketch; orch	entertainment	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Garry Moore Show:	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15	"The Desert Song"	songs; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Eric Johnston, Talk	Pete Herman's Orch
10:30	ABC's of Governm't	Morgan Beatty, news	Kay Kyser's College of	Robert Trendler's Orch;	Charlie Barnet's Orch
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad"	Musical Knowledge	songs; comedy	Henry Busse's Orchestra
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News	Dick Robertson's Orch
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	News Service	Music You Want	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Johnny Long's Orch
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Tune Up America"	Day's End: music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	News Service	interview; music	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Commuters' Special	Newscast	Music; News	News	
7:30	Music; News	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta" music	
7:45	News; War Summary	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Adrian O'Brien: music	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15	Caroline Cabot	and time	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's variety	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45	program; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey	Ruth Moss, Interviews	The Okies"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	Breakfast Club	Funny Money Man	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Burl Ives, songs	Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	"At the Console"	"Morning Pickup" orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup" orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	Recorded BBC News	Studio speaker
10:15	American Stories	News Service	"Bachelor's Children"	Shag and Swing Shop	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Brush Creek Way	Club News	"Helpmate"; drama	Chats; Let's Write	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	"Uncle Sam Speaks"	Dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Second Husband"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Allen Roth's Orchestra
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	Singing Strings
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Judy and Jane; sketch	Eleanor Early, talk	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Ma Perkins"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	"Bouquet" music	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	"Hollywood and Vine";	Terrace Room Ensemble	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Words and Music"
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	vocalists; commentators	News Service	Cedric Foster	Dance orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Light of the World; sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Dance music	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Sports Comments	Ruth Gerst, songs
2:45	"Pepper Young" sk.	Fishermen's News	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	David Harum; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	White Sox baseball	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance music	"Pepper Young's Family"	game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Jobs for Victory	"15 Min. from Broadway"	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Wartime Buying; Orch.
4:00	Kay Carlisle, Int.	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	White Sox baseball	Dance Matinee
4:15	Treasury Parade	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	game	Dance Matinee
4:30	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	White Sox game	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Kenneth Wilson, Console	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	lies: music; songs	Adventures of Sea Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Wanderer of Wasteland"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comment	War Headlines; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War Commentary	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sport; Music; Talk
6:30	Frazier Hunt; News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports Results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger, news,
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Civic Productions	"How'm I Doing" Bob	"Confidentially Yours"	"Excursions in Science";
7:45	dramatic sketch	Frontline Headlines	Hawk's Quiz Show	Sen. James Meade, Talk	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Leon Henderson	Earl Godwin, News	Hanley Stafford; Fanny	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Danny Kaye, songs
8:15	Jerry Wayne, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; guests; orchestra	Wallenstein, conductor	Civilian Defense; Music
8:30	"Death Valley Days"	"On the Boulevard";	Roy Shield's Orchestra	"It Pays to Be Ignorant";	Songs of the Range
8:45	"Death Valley" News	"On the Boulevard"	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Bobby Sherwood's Orch	Songs of the Range
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"Wartime Conditions in	Jerry Lester; Mary Mar-	News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30	U. S. Navy Yard	Defense Areas"	tin; Victor Borge; Music	"Americans at the	Classical Album
9:45	Band; F. Ormandy	Town Meeting; Jingle	Maids; orch.; guests	Ramparts"; music-drama	Classical Album
10:00	"First Line" de-	"Good Ole Days"; variety	Rudy Vallee; Dinah	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	fense program	"America Marches On"	Shore; guests; orch.	Dance orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	And. Michalopoulos	Morgan Beatty, news	News Dramatization	Pancho's Orchestra	John Kirby's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	News Dramatization	Louis Prima's Orch	Ray Noble's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Drama Shop: Devil's
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Henchman
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Music; Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	News Service	Dick Jurgens Orchestra	Day's End: News

Films in Prospect for Boston Screens

Benny Goodman and his orchestra will be on the stage at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday in a program which will have for screen fare, Alan Ladd and Veronica Lake in "This Gun For Hire." Mr. Goodman will bring with his band a musical show which is said to have been produced especially for the Metropolitan. On the stage with him will be Peggy Lee, Dick Haymes, Mel Powell, Lou McGarity, and the Benny Goodman Sextet.

The feature film, "This Gun For Hire," is an underworld melodrama about a professional murderer, adapted for the screen by Albert Maltz and W. R. Burnett from a novel by Graham Greene. In the supporting cast are Robert Preston, Laird Cregar, and Tully Marshall.

* * *

'Her Cardboard Lover'

Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor head the cast for "Her Cardboard Lover," coming Thursday to the screen at the State and Orpheum. The story is from the play of the same name, which was adapted by Valerie Wyngate and P. G. Wodehouse from a French farce by Jacques Deval. The film version has been prepared by M. Deval, John Collier, Anthony Veiller, and William H. Wright. George Cukor directed. In the supporting cast are George Sanders, Frank McHugh, Elizabeth Patterson, and Chill Wills.

The other feature will be "Maisie Gets Her Man," with Ann Sothern and Red Skelton as the principal players.

* * *

'Eagle Squadron' Holds

A second week is announced at the Keith Memorial for "Eagle Squadron," war film of American volunteer fliers in England. Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore, and John Loder, head a cast which includes Jon Hall, Eddie Albert, Nigel Bruce, Evelyn Ankers, and Leif Erickson. A second week is scheduled too for "You're Telling Me," with Hugh Herbert.

* * *

At RKO Boston

The feature films at the RKO Boston, beginning Thursday, will be "Lady in a Jam," with Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles, and Ralph Bellamy; and "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," with Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver. The former is a comedy and the latter a mystery melodrama.

* * *

Paramount and Fenway

Beginning Thursday Humphrey Bogart will be on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway in "The Big Shot," a gangster melodrama. Irene Manning, Richard Travis, Susan Peters, Stanley Ridges, and Minor Watson are among the players. The companion feature will be "This Time for Keeps," a story of a young married couple, with Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling, Guy Kibbee, Irene Rich, Virginia Weidler, and Henry O'Neill in the cast.

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the films at the Exeter will include "In This Our Life," with Bette Davis, and "Don't Get Personal," with Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer.

'Old Acquaintance'

In "Old Acquaintance," which began a six-day engagement at the Majestic last night, John Van Druten takes for his two principal characters women novelists of long-standing friendship, but very different points of view, through whom he introduces discussion of both illicit and conventional love affairs.

The two roles are in capable hands fortunately, with the result that the comedy runs smoothly, without much excitement, but with a certain sparkle.

Violet Heming is excellent as the worldly-wise, but understanding and charming, author of only reasonably popular books. Edith King is good also in the more amusing role of her friend since girlhood, who turns out best sellers with mass production regularity.

When "Old Acquaintance" first came to Boston 18 months ago, these two roles were played by Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood.

In the present production the supporting cast includes Bedelia Falls, as the daughter of the best-seller author, who is the firm friend and admirer of the other writer, and finally the object of the true affections of the latter's quondam lover. All this makes for a rather complicated situation for discussion by the two principal objects of Mr. Van Druten's analysis.

Jess Barker plays the young publisher's assistant on whom the affections of the girl and the elder woman have been centered. William Harrigan appears briefly, but effectively, as the divorced husband of the more prosperous author, who is thoroughly acquainted with all her foibles.

The comedy is adequately staged and smoothly directed.

D. M.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—"Mr Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Old Acquaintance" by John Van Druten. Starring Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Repertory Playhouse, Jay Street—"Criminals at Large" by Edgar Wallace. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Playhouse. 8:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"The Dark Tower," comic Mystery by Alexander Woollcott and George S. Kaufman. Starring Gloria Stuart. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

Garden Night
(Special Flower Display)

"Oxford Street" March ..... Coates
"Aida," Fantasia ..... Verdi
"To a Water Lily" ..... MacDowell
"Nutcracker" Ballet Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
"Espana," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Variations on a Nursery Song, for Orchestra and Piano Obbligato ..... Dohnanyi
Soloist: Harold Rubens
"Southern Roses," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Jazz Pizzicato ..... Anderson
Spanish Dance from "La Vida Breve" ..... Falla

Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—"This Man in Paris," Barry K. Barnes, Valerie Hobson. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "We Were Dancing," Melvyn Douglas, Norma Shearer. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Moontide," Jean Gabin and Ida Lupino. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers and Alan Mowbray. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Tanya," Lubov Orlova. 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:50, 9:55. Quentine Reynolds' "One Day in Soviet Russia." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake Ballet." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, Ernest Truex. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Second Fiddle, Sonja Henie. 12:55, 4:30, 7:55. "Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey. 2:35, 6, 9:35.

Metropolitan—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Regan. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey and Julie Bishop. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Modern—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara and John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden and Ellen Drew. 2:35, 5:15, 8:00.

Orpheum—"They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—"Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Allan Mowbray. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton, Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Scollay—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater — "Information Please," "Robert Benchley — as a Witness," "U. S. Naval Academy," "Pittsburgh's Rival film on Mexico," "Vacation Previews," "A Letter from Home," "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State — "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 1:00, 4:10, 7:12, 10:15. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 11:50 a. m., 2:55, 5:54, 9.

Uptown—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia de Haviland. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Men of San Quentin," J. Anthony Hughes. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero, Carol Landis. "Tragedy at Midnight." 3. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. 1:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney, Evelyn Ankers. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Kennell Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2, 8.

University: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 2, 9.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. "Twilight on the Trail," Bill Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2. Evenings 7:30-12.

Codman Square: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland. 3:43, 9. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2:10, 8:10.

Strand: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 2:30, 5:30. "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville. 1:04, 7:04.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestan: "We Were Dancing," Melvyn Douglas, Norma Shearer. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:45, 9:45. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2, 8:25.

Park: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "Affairs of Johnny Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 2:30, 6:15. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields, Gloria Jean. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Lon Chaney. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 4:57, 8:15. "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 3:02, 6:29, 9:20.

Maplewood: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson, Jane Wyman. 3:30, 9:05. "Shepherd of Ozarks," Weaver Brothers. 2:05, 7:40.

Mystic: "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 3:20, 8:20.

Strand: "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook, Sally Gray. 1:35, 8. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston. 3:20, 9:30.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 1:47, 7:47. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 3:34, 9:34.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce, Brod Crawford. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. 3:35, 8:09. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. 2:30, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie, Don Barry. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Real Glory," Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds. "Mystery of Marie Roget," P. Knowles, Maria Montez. 2, 8. **Strand**: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2, 8.

Strand: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Pangs of the Wild," Dennis Moore. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell, Myrna Loy. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray. 2:10, 7:55. "Beau Geste," Ray Milland, Gary Cooper. 3:39, 9:24.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. "Three Cockeyed Sailors."

Coolidge: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane, Robert Cummings. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce, Brod Crawford. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane, Robert Cummings. "Lady for a Night," John Wayne, Joan Blondell. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Bedtime Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:45, 7:30.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Swamp Woman," Ann Corio, Jack LaRue. "4 Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger, Ann Shirley. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney, "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers.

English Singer To Make New York Debut on Radio

The Daily Dial

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Moray, who has s

Senator Lodge Finds Fight for Renomination on His Return to Bay State

Courtenay Crocker Enters Field for GOP Senate Post

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R), back in Massachusetts today for the first time since his service as a United States Army observer during the recent Battle of Libya, found a fight on his hands for renomination.

Courtenay Crocker, president of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association, has entered the field for the GOP nomination, thus smashing prospects that the young Senator would have a clear road to the Republican selection.

The Boston lawyer attacked Senator Lodge's record on international affairs, charging that "to nominate as our candidate an isolationist like Lodge . . . would be a mortal blow to our usefulness as a party." He also predicted that nomination of an isolationist would result in defeat for the party on election day.

Harvard Graduate

Mr. Crocker, a native of Boston, is a graduate of Harvard University, 1901, and of Harvard Law School, 1905. He served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1910 through 1913, the last year being chairman of the powerful House Committee on Ways and Means.

From 1910 to 1914, he was secretary and from 1914 to 1916 he was president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. In 1917 and 1918, he served as member of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Crocker, from 1924 to 1926, was in Bangkok, Siam, as adviser in foreign affairs to the Government of Siam.

War Honorary Consul

The candidate served as honorary consul to Japan in Boston from 1930 to 1934, during which time he strongly criticized the Japanese invasion of China and publicly warned Japan and the United States of the danger to peace, due to the abiilty of the Japanese Army or Navy to strike without the knowledge or approval of the Japanese State Department.

In a statement sharply criticizing Senator Lodge, Mr. Crocker charged that the Senator is in the position of favoring a powerful United States to guarantee a lasting peace but being unwilling to use this power to co-operate with other nations "in a system of mutual protection."

Mr. Crocker concluded:

"To nominate as our candidate an isolationist like Lodge, who after six years in the Senate doesn't know what isolationism is and claims that it is a term invented by our enemies to defeat us, would be a mortal blow to our usefulness as a party.

"It is because I believe that these views are shared by the majority of Republicans of Massachusetts that I have become a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, and have thus, I hope, raised a banner to which those who believe in some form of international organization can repair.

"If because of a letter from the Secretary of War or for other reasons the Republicans in Massachusetts now go on record for isolation and against Willkie, our first real leader for many years, we shall, I believe, richly deserve the defeat which will be meted out to us at the polls in November."

Senator Lodge returned to Massachusetts last night by plane, dressed in civilian clothes as the result of being placed on the inactive list as an Army major.

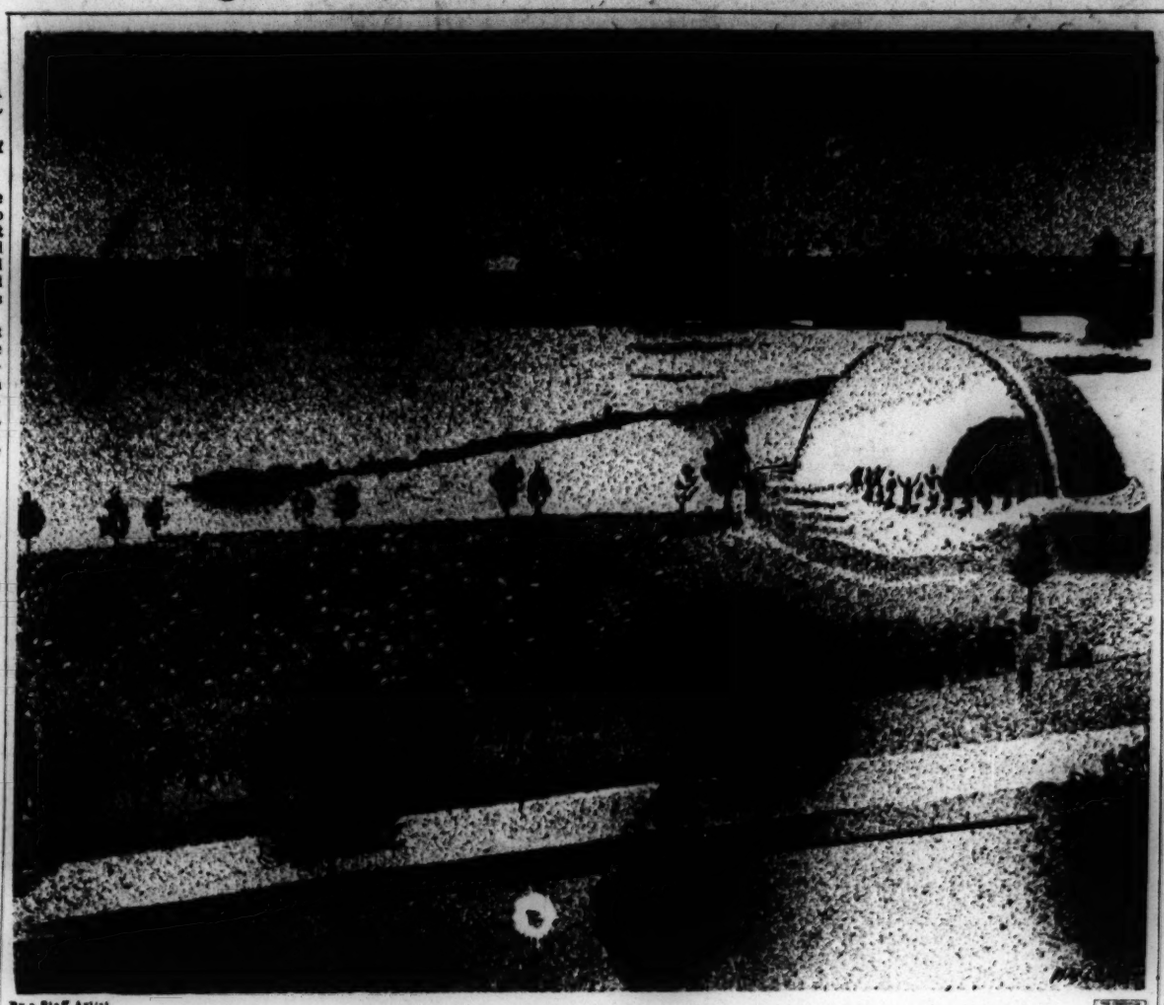
Desires Rest

He professed a desire to loaf around on the beach for a few days and "to start eating again." The Senator, having lost 20 pounds during his Libyan experience, had the lean appearance he carried into his first Senatorial campaign in 1936 when he defeated former Gov. James M. Curley.

Until he rests a few days, the Senator said he did not care to talk politics. About his political plans he said he had not given them much thought.

"We all know that this is not the year to be political. I have been too busy with the war to do any thinking along those lines."

At the Commonwealth Airport, Senator Lodge was greeted by his wife and two sons, George and Harry. He then proceeded to his home in Beverly.



By a Staff Artist

Here Bostonians Gather for Outdoor Concerts

Scene on the Charles River embankment, showing the Edward Hatch Memorial Shell as it will appear next Monday night, July 20, when the annual Esplanade Concerts, under the conductorship of Arthur Fiedler, will open for their summer series of 30 concerts. This exceeds by six the number of concerts usually given. Four of these will be given on Wednesday mornings for children, and the remaining 26 are scheduled for evenings, except Saturdays—the only day on which the concerts are omitted during the season. Concert officials point out that the programs depend upon public contributions for their support, and that donations may be sent to Esplanade Concert Fund, Merchants National Bank, 513 Boylston Street, Boston.

U. S. Urged to Ask Free French To Join the United Nations

A resolution urging that the United States invite the Fighting French Committee of Gen. Charles de Gaulle to become a full-fledged member of the United Nations and to confer and fight as such, was published here last night at Bastille Day celebrations of the Boston chapter of France Forever.

The resolution applauded the sending of two United States representatives recently to the Fighting French Committee which, until this week, has been operating under the name of the Free French National Committee. But it tacitly pointed to the fact that the Free French organization still enjoys no separate status as a representative of exiled France, and that Free French fighting units are actually considered volunteer units under the direction of various other Allied Nations commands.

Miss Dorothy Thompson, well-known columnist, whose speech high-lighted the Bastille Day celebrations at the New England Mutual Hall last night, went further and urged that the State Department in Washington cease relations with the Vichy Government of Pierre Laval and confer full recognition upon the Free French organization.

Stirring Résumé

In a stirring résumé of French history from the time of the Revolution up to the present day, Miss Thompson vehemently denounced the Nazis as the "scum of the earth."

Urging a new deal for the Free French, Miss Thompson went on:

"Let us, on this 14th of July, stretch out our hand to that France, the twin sister of America. Let us have done with this nonsense that affords diplomatic privilege to Laval and denies them to General de Gaulle.

"Let us assert our freedom and demand that the State Department end this anomaly. And all the weazel words which go to justify it, and show openly in all our words and deeds our solidarity with revolutionary and patriotic France.

"There is a Quisling in Norway and we recognize the King and Ministers of pre-Hitler Norway. There is a Hitlerite government in Prague and we recognize the Czech Republic in exile in London. There is a Nazi government in Holland and we recognize the House of Orange and its ministers. The same is true of Yugoslavia, and Greece. Then why do we not accord the same diplomatic recognition to General de Gaulle? General de Gaulle makes no claim for the future of France. He has said that the men and women now fighting in France will create the France that he is prepared to serve. What more can one ask of any gallant soldier fighting for our common cause?

Ways of Diplomacy

"The ways of diplomacy are sometimes devious, but the interests and reactions of American minds and hearts are direct and true. And on the birthday of that France that gave inspiration to Jefferson and raised with us together the standard of a world freedom and civilization, let us, the people of America, declare that we have nothing in common with any French government that seeks the victory of Nazi Germany as the Vichy Government does. Let us declare our total solidarity with Free France and from here cry out to the French people in the words of the Marseilles, 'Arise, ye children of the Nation, the day of glory is at hand . . .'

"And let us not forget that abroad a new French fighting force has been gathered together that even our own State Department has to recognize as a fighting force."

Miss Thompson urged, as she has done at several of her more recent appearances before public audiences, that the German people be told by short-wave radio that unless the killing of hostages in the occupied countries cease, small German villages and towns will be bombed into destruction. She averred that only by threatening the German people with suffering could any revolutionary movement against the Gestapo be nurtured and expedited among the people of the Reich.

Prof. Gilbert Chinard of Princeton University, Marianne Lorraine, French actress and diseuse, and Rene Messieres, President of the Boston chapter of France Forever and French professor at Wellesley College, contributed to the program. Major Sam Smith, military aide to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, offered felicitations from the Commonwealth executive, and Jack Hasey of Bridgewater, Mass., youthful veteran of the Free French army in Syria, conveyed a message of greeting from that force.

More Volunteers For State Guard Declared Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., July 15—Pointing to the New England coast as the most likely spot for an enemy invasion attempt, and warning that such an attempt must be anticipated, Bert "Yank" Levy, noted trainer of Britain's guerrillas, appealed for more volunteers in the Massachusetts State Guard here today.

Addressing the 600 officers of the Guard who are undergoing a week's intensive training at the Fair Grounds here, Mr. Levy said he felt certain that an invasion of this shore would be attempted. He pictured such an attempt in vivid terms, describing how paratroops could be dropped in an effort to take over airfields so men and material might be landed in volume.

He emphasized the importance of having expert guerrilla warriors in every home and street to combat these first arrivals until regular forces might arrive from the military depots. Mr. Levy praised the training of the Massachusetts Guard to date, and urged citizens not to wait until the Guard has all equipment on hand before joining, but to get in now and gain the benefit of training in effective guerrilla and other military methods.

Mr. Levy returns to England this week.

Plea of Guilty Entered by Ebell In Espionage Case

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15 (AP)—Dr. Wolfgang Ebell of El Paso, Texas, pleaded guilty in Federal Court here yesterday to a charge of conspiring to violate the 1917 espionage act by furnishing American military secrets to Germany and Japan.

The Texas physician withdrew a former plea of innocent, leaving only two of the five persons arrested for the alleged conspiracy to be tried at a hearing now scheduled to start July 28.

The two are Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former German-American Bund leader, and the Rev. Kurt Molzahn of Philadelphia, who has steadfastly maintained his innocence from the pulpit of his Lutheran Church in Philadelphia.

Earlier yesterday Mr. Kunze told the court he could not obtain a lawyer to represent him and Judge J. Joseph Smith said he would soon appoint counsel to defend the ex-leader of the Bund.

Another Opponent To Herter Appears

A new Republican opponent has entered the field against Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, for the G. O. P. nomination for Representative in Congress in the 10th District when Matthew Luce, Jr., of Brookline, announced his candidacy.

Already in the field is Wendell Howie, former State House reporter and former World War flyer. The new candidate, Mr. Luce, is a broker.

Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, the incumbent, is not seeking re-election. His district was so revised by the 1941 Legislature that his chances of renomination were considered extremely slim.

Meanwhile, Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Senate, announced his candidacy for re-election.

Americans Interned By Japanese Listed

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 156 American citizens who are interned by the Japanese at Shanghai. All those on the list were from Wake Island. In each case the next of kin has been notified by the Navy Department.

New Hampshire—

Marcoux, John J.—Mrs. Alice Jodoin, 400 Martimock Street, Manchester (next of kin).

OPA to Increase Sugar To Some Manufacturers

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration authorized its state directors to grant increased sugar supplies to food manufacturers whenever necessary to avoid wastage of fresh fruit and vegetables.

The concession was hedged, however, with instructions to the state officials to make sure that the sugar content of any such product could not be reduced.

N. H. Share-a-Ride Campaign Pushed in All Parts of State

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 15—The share-a-ride drive is being pushed in New Hampshire through a State committee and individual committees in various cities and towns. It is expected that the plan adopted in Pontiac, Michigan, will be adapted for use in the larger communities of the State. This embraces the establishment of committees within the individual industries, the assembling of information as to available cars, sections of a city in which a plant's workers live, and bringing together workers who can swap rides and thereby decrease the use of tires and gasoline. In many cases it will be found necessary to bring together workers who live together but are employed in separate industries that maintain like hours and are located close together. This latter system undoubtedly will be used in forming pools for office workers and professional people. The sector plan and the pools-within an industry plan are expected to provide a solution for most persons needing automobile transportation to get to and from their jobs.

Salvage Drive

Salvage is now big business in New Hampshire. The rubber drive exceeded its quota even before Gov. Robert O. Blood received a collection of rubber dog toys from a Tilton Boston terrier. The auto-body crusher operated by Scrap for Victory, Inc., is winding up its work in the Concord area and will move on to Franklin to crush up many tons of abandoned automobile bodies in the Franklin-Tilton section. The tin can drive is gaining momentum. But leaders of this activity point out that experience so far has indicated that much of the success of this drive will depend upon the housewives. If they don't clean out the cans, cut out both ends, and crush the can walls together—but not too solidly—the cans are of no salvage value. So far it has been found that a too large percentage of cans collected have not been properly prepared.

Rationing Boards

Members of local rationing boards in several New Hampshire communities have been resigning their posts. This appears to represent discord over the policy of paid organizations for some communities and entirely voluntary organizations in other communities. Paid office help and office managers have been provided in some of the larger communities and the State OPA headquarters not only has announced an extension of this plan but that local boards will be enlarged so as to reduce the amount of burden on an individual member. Gov. Robert O. Blood has been openly critical of the system, on the basis that it is difficult to justify volunteer assistance when large salaries are being paid to others for similar work. Of course, the Governor has built up civilian defense in New Hampshire practically without a pay roll and he undoubtedly feels that the public may become salary-minded.

Co-operative Sales

New Hampshire farmers last year merchandised more than $82,000 worth of potatoes, cabbage, and squash to large chain store buyers at an operating expense of less than 3 per cent. The farmers had found out that individually they had a hard time selling to the chain stores because of the fact that the chain stores wanted to buy in larger lots. So the farmers joined hands to meet this condition and as a result have found a large and desirable market. Originally five potato growers joined in the plan. For the last year 63 potato growers, 34 squash growers, and one cabbage grower participated in the plan. The co-op notifies the grower of the time, place and size of delivery and collects the money which is turned over to the growers after the deduction of the small cost of operating the co-op.

N. H. Moves For Expansion Of State Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 15—An expansion program, which will ultimately double the authorized strength of the New Hampshire State Guard, has been announced by Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, the Adjutant General.

Under orders issued by General Bowen the entire commissioned and enlisted personnel of the New Hampshire State Guard Reserve is transferred to the active State Guard; new reserve companies authorized at each of the 11 State Guard stations in New Hampshire; the enlistment age limitations raised to and including 44; the number of battalions raised to four, general headquarters and battalion headquarters organizations activated and a new training schedule, with major emphasis on field exercises and combat instruction, made effective.

Erincipal reliance for a source of recruits will be placed upon men having wives and children, according to General Bowen, although a fair percentage of men who are subject to call under the Selective Training and Service Act will be enlisted with a view to giving them training in advance of that basic course of instruction they will receive following induction.

The new training program will include special instruction and training in night operations, in use of sub-machine guns and shotguns, map and aerial photograph reading, the use of hand grenades, instruction in the use of simple field fortifications, such as fox holes, slit trenches, as well as a knowledge of road blocking.

During the next year, especially during the remainder of the summer, all State Guard units will receive intensive training in methods against air attack, in the recognition of aircraft, in defense against chemicals, in camouflage and tactical training in defense operations, against parachute troops, in reconnaissance, and in guerrilla warfare.

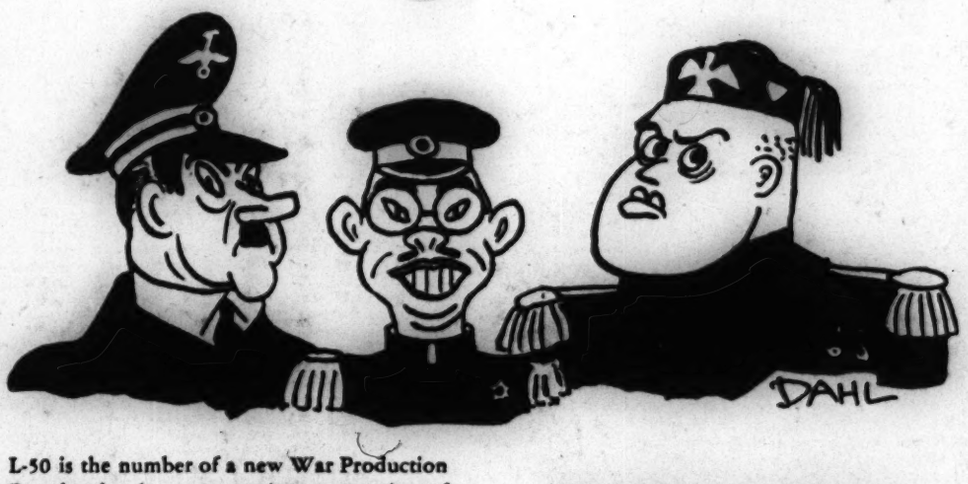
Honest Newsboy Finds Lily Pons' Lost Bracelet

GREENWICH, Conn., July 15 (AP)—A newsboy, Eugene Schlosser, found a bracelet belonging to Lily Pons, the opera singer, which she valued at $300 and which was given to her by her husband, Andre Kostelanetz.

Young Schlosser told police that he found the bracelet almost immediately after Miss Pons lost it on the street here Friday. He said that he took it to his mother who realized it was valuable. He watched the papers and when he found it reported lost he took it to police headquarters.

Miss Pons rewarded the boy.

Let's give them L-50!



L-50 is the number of a new War Production Board order that means strict conservation of telephone materials. It means that copper, aluminum, rubber, steel and other materials necessary to give you telephone service as usual are going to be sent abroad. They won't be welcome because they'll arrive as warships, war planes, shells and tanks and bombs.

WHAT DOES L-50 MEAN TO TELEPHONE USERS?

This order will affect you in several ways. Some of them will be inconvenient. Some of them, frankly, will be pretty irritating. But we won't ask you to do anything that isn't necessary or that won't help make life miserable for the unpleasant group pictured above.

HOW YOUR TELEPHONE SERVICE WILL BE AFFECTED

We will have to ask private line users to take party line service — to share their service with neighbors for the duration.

We may not be able to install *any* telephone for you. This may happen particularly if you're near a big army camp or naval base, or in the midst of a section with busy and busier war industries. But it can happen in a little village far removed from war, too.

A REQUEST FOR FEWER AND BRIEFER TELEPHONE CALLS

War calls are crowding telephone lines. They must not be delayed. Consequently we are requesting you to reduce the number of non-essential long distance calls and to make all calls as brief as possible. This will help conserve telephone service and may prevent more strict limitations.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Listen to the TELEPHONE HOUR FAMOUS ARTISTS SERIES — *Mondays 9 p. m. over N. B. C. Red Network*

Free French Face Future Fortified by Bastille Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15 — With hope reborn and courage refortified, "Fighting France" today enters a new national year following observance yesterday of the 153d anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

The observance was world-wide among free peoples, and according to radio reports received here, was marked by demonstrations in both Occupied and Unoccupied France in which two women were killed and five other persons injured in Marseille as they demonstrated for "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." Coincidentally, the most stringent regulations were clamped down by the Nazi occupying authorities in Paris and other cities and towns in the Occupied Zone.

A stirring message to "France in Chains" to "keep hope alive and guard the precious flame of liberty" was sent from a mass meeting that marked the Bastille Day celebration and the 150th anniversary of "La Marseillaise" that has come down the years since the Reds of the Midi sang it as they marched from the old city of Marseille on to Paris and the storming of the Tuileries.

The meeting was under the honorary chairmanship of Gen. John J. Pershing, who commanded the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, was the chief speaker. The meeting also heard Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the fighting French forces in the present conflict in a radiocast from London; Col. Rex Benson, British Military Attaché in Washington; Adrien Tixier, head of the Free French delegation here; Eugene J. Houdry, President of France Forever; Jean P. Millon, President of the Central Committee, and Henry Torres.

Message from MacArthur

Messages were received from Gen. Douglas MacArthur and William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France.

Five thousand persons crowded the Manhattan Center to do honor to France and hear the addresses. They unanimously reaffirmed their devotion to the cause of the United Nations and the liberation of France. While General Pershing was not present in person, he sent a message expressing his unfailing faith in the ultimate triumph of the democracies and his stanch and lasting admiration for France.

The sentiment of the meeting was voiced by Secretary Ickes when he declared that however cruel the road, however bitter the travail that lies ahead, the United Nations will restore freedom to France and to all the other lands that are now under the lash of the Axis.

"France will, indeed, rise," Secretary Ickes declared, "and with her renascence will come freedom and peace for all mankind.

"France, a bound giant among the free nations of the earth, is already straining her muscles, intent upon breaking her chains. . .

Day of Retribution

"The day of liberation will also be a day of retribution. We will teach those who need to learn the lesson that bestiality cannot overcome; civilization; that violence and murder and rape cannot substitute for the Christian virtues. In fighting for a free world we are fighting for Christianity; for the code embodied in the Sermon on Mount."

Mr. Ickes quoted Thomas Jefferson that "it is impossible that France should rest under her present oppressions and humiliations. She will rise in that giant strength which cannot be annihilated. . . ."

General de Gaulle declared that "for the French there is no more sacred duty than union against the enemy and against traitors."

"Nothing whatever matters except what can unite us in the struggle for existence," he declared.

"If our country has never seen itself reduced to an extremity such as today's, never either has the world more cruelly measured what price it is paying for the tragedy of our country. So true is it that, in the shadow as in light, the world cannot do without France . . .

Victim of Disunion

"That which obstructs the road to victory is the only cause which it matters at present to recognize and to abolish. Who can doubt but that that cause was disunion? In France these discords were responsible for unnerving our strength and for allowing treason to conceal its face; as also it is the scattering of the efforts of the democracies that was the trump card of Axis strategy. . . ."

General MacArthur in his message declared that "some things can never die."

"One of these is Free France," he said. "Its principles are just to man and reverent to God."

Mr. Bullitt voiced his "deep conviction that the day of glory will soon be here and that we shall sing once more the 'Marseillaise' in a free France and a strong France, liberated forever from the Boche's boots."

Services were held at the French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit which was crowded by Frenchmen of every faith. The service was conducted by the Rev. John A. F. Maynard, the Rector, who stressed the significance of French liberty and its postwar revival. A solemn high mass also was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul under the auspices of the Vichy Government representatives, with the Rev. Salvatore Picirrillo, the pastor, as celebrant.

Earlier in the day a ceremony for French and American children was held at Freedom House and Mr. Tixier, First Deputy of General de Gaulle in the United States, met guests at a reception for the French Colony at Free French Headquarters.

The French weekly Pour la Victoire, of which Madame Genevieve Tabouis is publisher, got out a special Bastille Day edition containing messages from President Roosevelt, Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador; Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador, and other members of the Diplomatic corps in Washington.

They Observe Bastille Day in London

Associated Press Cablephoto

Gen. C. de Gaulle — Leader of the Free French fighting forces of the world.

Lt. Gen. Eisenhower — Commander of United States Forces in the European theater of war.

Admiral H. R. Stark — Commander of United States Naval Forces in European waters.

Hafiz Wahba — Saudi Arabia Minister to Great Britain.

British Take Arms Research Directly to Battle Fronts

Continued from Page 1

naval and merchant vessels and endangered sea communications essential for an Allied victory the War Production Staff has been impelled to divert raw materials and skilled labor into shipyards.

What the producers are aiming to do is, in Captain Lyttelton's words, "by constant study to try and get the maximum flexibility consistent with volume."

And on their success in this line depends the arrival in operational use of constantly improving types of equipment to master or at least to match Axis products built up from bases decided upon years before the war began.

Two Essential Factors

The call is for an unfailing alliance between quantity and quality, and where these have become divorced a military situation develops either like the fall of France, Singapore, and Burma or recent frustrations and collapses in Egypt.

In one case there is such a lack of equipment that the question of quality hardly arises, in the other there is sufficient lack of quality to nullify numerical strength.

Unfortunately the efficiency requirements of the designer and the military commander are opposite. The former seeks better weapons all the time, the latter is helped if production types are as static as possible.

Captain Lyttelton has declared: "Tanks that are actually coming out of production lines have the necessary fire power for today's battles and the new types designed to be made in the United States and this country give us reasonable assurance of that superiority required for victory."

But the truth of this statement obviously depends on a factor over which Captain Lyttelton has no control at all—the date at which the Germans produce tanks better than the ones now coming out of the United Nations production lines or those referred to as due to appear later.

Superiority in Guns

Gun for gun, it is claimed that British types are superior to those the Nazis use. But this fact loses much of its importance if the right type of gun does not happen to be in the right place at the right time. This condition occurred on several occasions during battles with General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in the western desert area.

Naval, military and air needs, production capabilities, research and distribution facilities, must advance together in a line, it is stressed, before the enemy can be subjected to the full weight of British-American war power. That they are approaching a harmony of movement is vouched for by Captain Lyttelton's list of growing supplies and Prime Minister Churchill's recent summary of their extensive distribution.

The first consideration in all theaters of war was to get something there to fight with instead of nothing, next it was to get it there in far larger quantities, and, last, it was to introduce something far better.

This meant that development has been trying all the time to catch up with distribution—a state of affairs far more apparent to the fighting man in action than to anybody else. Closely linked with the changing of patterns is an adequate supply of spare parts—a phase of mechanized warfare in which the British have fared rather badly more than once.

Deficiency in this respect lessens the margin for operational error almost to the vanishing point. It also flings away the value of equipment that may, in itself, be very good. Here is some evidence of how severely the United Nations have been up against it in attempting to frustrate carefully thought out Axis aggression. Captain Lyttelton's survey of the current situation, though by no means satisfying to critics on all points, is held to reflect a considerably improved state of affairs that is making itself manifest more and more in the actual theaters of combat by land, air and sea.

Sabotage on French Railways

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 15—The BBC reported a wave of sabotage on French railways and the arrest of more hostages as the people rose yesterday to celebrate the storming of the Bastille.

In a district, on the border between Occupied and Unoccupied France, the police are still engaging in mopping-up operations, picking up hostages who are charged with being Communists.

The German commander of northern France, General Falkenhausen, has announced that a large number of hostages have been taken. The German military commander of one district said that 20 persons, alleged to be Communists, have been arrested, charged with acts of sabotage.

A later BBC broadcast, quoting other reports received, said there was renewed sabotage against telephone communications and railway lines at Bethune, Boulogne and Arras in Northern France and "at Lille the local German commander announced that 50 Frenchmen have been arrested on charges of sabotage."

Ceremony Held

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 15 (AP)—French and British emblems blended yesterday in a brief ceremony as the new Halifax headquarters of the Fighting French, formerly known as the Free French, was formally opened on the 153rd anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

The headquarters was donated by Lieut. Francis Paturel, French naval officer who was born on the island of St. Pierre. Last year Lieutenant Paturel took part in the Free French occupation of his birthplace.

French Loyalists

CAIRO, July 15 (AP)—The "Fighting French" heroes of Bir Hacheim, the desert outpost in Libya, which was held by them for days before the general British retreat into Egypt, were decorated here yesterday on the Bastille anniversary.

Thousands of their comrades are fighting against the Axis in desert infantry and aerial units.

Tricolor Hoisted

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 15 (AP)—The demobilized French war fleet lying in the harbor observed the Bastille anniversary yesterday by hoisting the Tricolor.

British to Act on Vichy Fleet

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 15 (AP)—Vichy France's "ghost fleet," nine warships anchored in Alexandria harbor since shortly after the fall of France, may yet be taken out and interned elsewhere until the end of the war to lessen its chances of falling into Axis hands.

That will depend on what action the British take in view of the announcement at Washington yesterday that the Vichy Government had rejected two proposals by President Roosevelt for removal of the demilitarized French ships from this Egyptian Harbor to American or neutral ports under the protective custody of the United States.

President Roosevelt warned Vichy that if it refused, the British would be justified in sending the ships elsewhere anyway, or in destroying them.

A possible obstacle, however, would be the gentlemen's agreement between Vice-Admiral René Emile Godfroy, in charge of the French ships, and Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, until recently Commander of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean and now on duty in Washington.

During critical days after the engagement between British and French warships at Oran, Admiral Godfroy and Commander Cunningham prevented trouble here. The French Admiral agreed not to try to take his ships from Alexandria harbor and later stipulated that the British must not take them over.

Since July, 1940, the only movement of the French ships has been an occasional shifting of berth. Admiral Godfroy said recently that he had no complaint about the manner in which he had been treated, but added that he hoped the ships eventually would be free to return to a French port.

That is what France's collaborationist Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, wants, too.

Nazis Edit Norway's News

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON, July 15 — The evidence of how German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels is attempting to Nazify and control news in Norway through secret daily instructions to the press has just been smuggled out of Oslo.

Confidential directions, now in the hands of the Norwegian Government-in-Exile here, are similar to those received each day by German editors. They are distributed through the German-controlled press department in Oslo. Norwegian editors must call and sign for them there.

As in Germany, and editor who ignores these orders risks his newspaper career and even imprisonment. If the contents of highly confidential documents fall into outside hands, the editor may be executed.

The Nazi directions cover in detail what news may be published, where it may be printed, the type of headline to be used, and the tone of editorial comment that is permissable.

When M. Laval returned to power in Vichy, the Nazi order to editors said:

"There is no reason to give special prominence to the new Laval Government. Doubtless the appointment of Laval will be greeted with satisfaction by a majority of the French population, since Laval was the man who, after the collapse of France, showed great understanding for a conception of the new order in Europe. Germany's interest in the Laval Government consists exclusively in the expectation that he will inaugurate and carry through internal reconstruction of Frence in the interest of the European new order."

Regarding the Axis attacks on Malta, the Nazis sent an order to editors saying: "Care must be taken that neither the headlines nor comments convey the impression of Malta being overwhelmed and ripe for conquest in the near future. The purpose of the continuous attacks on Malta is to reduce the importance of this keypoint of British defenses in the Mediterranean."

After 18 Norwegians were executed as reprisal for shooting two Gestapo agents, the Nazi officials told the editors: "Newspapers are requested to treat this episode in a leading article as expressing disgust at the murder of German officials, and the Norwegian public must again be warned of the fate which threatens those who try to travel to England. Those newspapers which do not give their own commentary must publish the German commentary."

Women Spotters Serve in Adelaide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia — Roof spotting in this city is undertaken largely by a band of women. And the work is entirely voluntary although for men it is compulsory under civil defense regulations.

Although this post is one of the most exposed in the metropolitan area, the women, who are members of the Defense Society, have not missed a night's duty, and have never once asked to be relieved on the wettest, windiest nights. There are only 36 of them, some of them married.

When manpower got scarce, the women offered to do roof spotting three nights a week but as the post became a key one in the city plan the Defense Society informed the authorities that they would be responsible for six nights, leaving only one for the men.

Russians Halt Nazi Drive at Voronezh

Continued from Page 1

the western approaches to Voronezh.

Russians said that in forcing the Nazis back they recaptured a small railroad crossing and in another sector applied such strong pressure that the Germans fell back across a small bridge and destroyed it.

The fighting was described as reaching the height of its fury with German losses so terrific the 3rd German Motorized Infantry Division, which appeared in the battleline on Tuesday, was reported depleted and replaced by the new 168th Motorized Division after a single day of combat.

German Casualties Estimated at 35,000

Invasion gains in the Voronezh area were declared to have cost Germany more than 35,000 men, killed and wounded, in 10 days, and the Soviet Information Bureau tacitly brought up again the issue of establishment of a second front in Western Europe by indicating German forces there are being weakened.

"The Germans are being forced to bring up reserves hurriedly from the rear to take the place of their units which have been put out of action," a communiqué said. "Several divisions which arrived from France and Belgium only a few days ago have been observed."

Fighting about Voronezh, 300 miles south of Moscow, was reported attended by "varying successes."

The situation remained grave, but a Russian dispatch said the Russians summoned strength for several counterattacks and recaptured one important position west of Voronezh, together with a forest. The battle was said to be at the height of its fury.

Without specifying the exact locality, the Information Bureau said Soviet soldiers had repulsed an enemy drive and followed this up with a counterattack.

"After losing 11 tanks and hundreds of officers and men, the Germans were forced to withdraw," it reported.

"In another sector, several enemy attacks were beaten off. Soviet artillery and antitank guns set fire to six enemy tanks."

The German versian was that Axis forces are making rapid progress along their whole line of attack on the Russian Front.

Mechanized forces were said to have penetrated the Red Army's lines and cut off Russian communications to the east.

The Russian rearguard has been thrown back, being partly dispersed and partly destroyed, a communiqué said.

German bombers set intense fires in a raid on Rostov Tuesday night, it added.

Strong Russian attacks at Voronezh were acknowledged, but they were declared to have been repulsed in fierce fighting in which 38 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Russians Lose Tanks In Fighting at Orel

North and northwest of Orel, the Russians continued to attack but the German Army and Air Force were credited with a successful defense which the High Command said has thus far cost the Russians 446 tanks.

Orel is directly north of the Kursk-Kharkov line whence the present German drive to the east began, and a successful Russian counterattack there might outflank Nazi forces which have thrust on eastward.

Meanwhile, Soviet soldiers defending the Big Bend country south of Boguchar, on the Don 130 miles below Voronezh, after a series of withdrawals eastward 150 miles or so from the Kharkov sector, were reported in Moscow to have stopped a regiment of Nazi infantry and wiped out more than 700 of its effectives.

Although the Red Army blows in the Voronezh area were increasing in force, Soviet dispatches pointed out that there was no reason for easy optimism as to the City's fate. They said the Germans were sending fresh troops across the Don to develop the battle spreading out on the east bank.

Nazis Claim Advance Almost to Rostov

German troops were reported in a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm—unconfirmed in other quarters—to have crashed through Mius River defenses at Pokrovsk, north of Nazi-held Taganrog, and to have driven to within six miles of Rostov, Don River port which they invested last fall, but failed to hold.

A spearhead striking down the Donets River has reached Voroshilovgrad, 170 miles southeast of Kharkov and 100 miles north of Rostov, the Reuters dispatch declared.

[The Berlin Radio said Red Army forces counterattacking west of Voronezh against the Nazi left wing had been surrounded.]

A fresh withdrawal was acknowledged in one sector of the zone south of Boguchar in the face of a threatened encirclement.

"With a flanking blow," the Information Bureau said, "our tankists cut off and annihilated the enemy force which had moved ahead. The Hitlerites lost 17 tanks and over 900 officers and men. Only after the enemy had sent reserves into the action did our men retire to a new defense line."

Vast tank battles developed.

Some German armored divisions already have lost a third of their tanks in the drive toward the Volga and Caspian Sea and 104 of the track-treaded fighting machines were wrecked by the Russians in a day, part of them by ramming, the Tass News Agency said.

A Rome broadcast heard in London said the Russians, already boasting squadrons of 50-ton rolling fortresses, had introduced a 34-ton tank equipped with a flame thrower.

In addition to more than 35,000 casualties in 10 days in the Voronezh area, the Germans were declared by a Soviet communiqué to have suffered the loss of such matériel as 241 antitank and field guns, 157 tanks, 115 trucks, and 220 munition carts.

Operations of the Red Air Force Monday were declared to have accounted for 64 German tanks, 165 trucks, 5 guns, an ammunition dump, a fuel depot, and 2 railway trains.

Spasmodic action was indicated on the Kalinin Front, northwest of Moscow, Red Army troops "broke into the outskirts of a populated place" in a counterattack after the repulse of a tank-led German thrust, the Soviet Information Bureau said.

Battle in Egypt:

RAF Planes Counter Fresh Axis Attack

An Axis attack on Tel el Eisa with tanks and infantry, the third successive enemy assault on the British-held height in Egypt's corridor battle zone, was launched at dusk Tuesday and lasted into the night, British headquarters announced.

Again the Royal Air Force played a major part in the fighting, destroying some Axis tanks and sending its medium bombers back "in force" against Tobruk during the night, the bulletin said.

While the heavy clash of ground forces occurred in the north, on the coastal end of the line, patrols and columns fought minor actions further inland in the central and southern sectors of the front between the Mediterranean and the Qattara Depression some 70 miles west of Alexandria.

The communiqué did not indicate the outcome of any of these engagements but said the RAF still was dealing the Axis heavy blows to their hard-to-replace mechanized and armored equipment.

"Our light bombers, fighter bombers, and fighters made large-scale attacks on enemy forces," said the bulletin jointly issued by the RAF and Army headquarters.

"Direct hits were scored on tanks and troop-carrying vehicles.

"In one attack on a convoy of 15, made up of armored cars, transport vehicles, and one tank, all but one of the vehicles were destroyed.

"Other tanks were destroyed in further attacks during the day and at least four enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters.

"Last night our medium bombers attacked Tobruk in force, starting a row of red fires which later merged into one big fire."

In all these air thrusts, including defensive patrols over Malta in which three enemy raiders were shot down, the British said their own losses were three planes, one of whose pilots landed safely.

Caribbean Convoy:

Navy Escorts Guard Freighters From Subs

United Nation's merchantmen plying the Caribbean now are operating under the convoy system already in effect along the United States East Coast, and submarine-challenging naval escorts soon will aid shipping in the Gulf of Mexico.

This extension of the convoy system to hitherto unprotected waters where enemy raiders have been striking at Allied supply lines was disclosed Tuesday by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, as two more reported sinkings put at 371 the unofficial Associated Press tabulation of wartime Western Atlantic ship losses.

The two newly reported submarine victims were a medium-sized American craft, announced by the Navy as having been sunk June 27 in daylight some 200 miles off South America, and a Norwegian ship, torpedoed June 23, according to a report by La Prensa in Mexico City.

Ten of the American vessel's 36-man crew perished in the attack, the captain said that had the torpedo struck 10 minutes later all might have been saved since they would have been on deck for lifeboat drill.

The Mexico City newspaper said the captain and seven crewmen of the Norwegian were killed but that 25 survivors had been landed at the Yucatan town of Progreso.

China Asks Pacific 'Second Front'

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, July 15

China, through its spokesman at Chungking, declared that it is vital for the United Nations to prevent Germany and Japan from attaining a position that would enable them to sustain a long war.

He said the next two or three months would be the critical period which might determine the length of the war.

He added that China would not allow Japan "to transfer a single Japanese soldier out of this country to other areas."

The Japanese are reorganizing 20 brigades in China into full divisions, he declared, and "this means the brigades will be given an offensive character."

He called this evidence of "bigger ambitions" for the enemy but added that "where and when he will strike I cannot say."

He said that if the Allies could win back some of the Japanese positions in the Southwest Pacific this summer "the psychological as well as the material blow to Japan would be tremendous."

The Allies "must always take some risk even if we are not quite ready," said the spokesman, warning that a sustained defensive policy only inspired the enemy to further offensive.

He said that the Japanese took the port of Wenchow because of fear that it might be used as an Allied air or naval base.

RAF Hits France:

Fighting Squadrons Fly Across Channel

Fine weather for flying returned today and Royal Air Force fighters went to work again on Nazi installations on French soil across the Channel.

Strong formations of planes roared over Folkstone shortly before noon returning from the direction of Cape Griz Nez.

Dutch Isle Bombed

Buildings on Alor Blasted by Allies

Allied bombers paid another visit to the much-bombed Japanese base at Salamaua, New Guinea, Tuesday and blasted at the airdrome runway from which Japanese planes take off on their raids on Port Moresby, most advanced Allied base.

Another flight of Allied planes sank a small Japanese vessel and started fires in the port installations at Kalabahi, Alor Island, just off the northwest coast of Timor Island in the Dutch East Indies, a headquarters communiqué said. It was the first time Alor Island had been mentioned in communiqués. Kalabahi is a small port on the island.

Wenchow Taken:

Chinese Admit Loss Of Chekiang Port

The Chinese acknowledged today the loss of Wenchow, seaport in southern Chekiang Province.

A communiqué confirmed the capture on Saturday, but the spokesman said this did not mean that Chinese forces had been trapped on the eastern side of the arc which the Japanese have extended across Chekiang Province from Hangchow to Wenchow.

The Japanese line in many places consists of thinly manned garrisons between which Chinese forces are able to cross with comparative impunity, the spokesman said, while in Kiangsi, the next Province to the west, the Japanese drive fanning out from Linchwan has "completely collapsed."

40 Puppet Officials Killed by Formosans

By the Associated Press

Chungking, July 15

The Central News Agency reported today that 40 Japanese and Chinese puppet officials were killed July 1 as Formosan revolutionaries threw bombs into a gathering in an Amoy park commemorating establishment of the puppet municipal government.

The agency said the victims included a high Japanese official, but did not identify him.

This marked the third raid on Amoy, Chinese seaport town on the island of the same name nearly opposite the center of Formosa, by Formosan revolutionaries, it was stated.

. . . for More Than a CENTURY

MAKERS OF UNIFORMS TO THE NATION

The sun never sets on Reed's Uniforms. Day and night thruout the world . . . *for the past 118 years* . . . Uniforms by Reed's have followed the flag on every front. Reed's are America's *Oldest* and *Foremost* makers of fine Uniforms for *all branches* of the United States Service . . . Army, Navy, Marine, Coast Guard and Air Corps.

for details—drop in, or write

Jacot Reed's Sons
1424-1426 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
PENNYPACKER 9196
Hours 9 to 12 daily
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa. 15th and Locust Streets

Jane Logan De Luxe ICE CREAM
America's Finest Ice Cream
TRY SOME TODAY!
A product of ABBOTTS DAIRIES, INC.
Philadelphia, Newark, Seashore

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5. The MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Marquetand's for Better Candies
Including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR THE BOYS IN THE SERVICE
WRITING KITS
Stationery stamped with service emblem.
Fountain pens to fit uniform.
Patriotic Seals for all purposes.
GREETING CARDS
DECKER'S
902 Chestnut Street
9 South 15th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

T. S. JOHNSON SONS CO.
626 Cherry St. Phila., Pa.
INSULATION
ROCK WOOL
Cooler in Summer
Warmer in Winter
SAVE FUEL

Soviet Strength in Far East Reviewed

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Reports that the Japanese have massed 24 divisions in Manchuria within easy reach of Russian territory, coupled with repeated warnings from Chungking and elsewhere that Tokyo was only awaiting the proper moment to attack the Soviets' backdoor in the Far East, raise the question as to Russia's military strength in that quarter.

So far considerable secrecy has been maintained regarding Siberia's military and economic capacity. This may account for Japan's extreme caution in handling its relations with Moscow. Without much dispute, Tokyo agreed to pay a higher price for the fishing rights in Siberian waters, while last May the puppet Manchurian Government ratified the agreement with Russian-protected Outer Mongolia as settlement of the border dispute.

Japan has noticeably avoided friction with Russia since the brush between Russian and Japanese troops in 1939, when the Japanese were surprised at the strength of the Russians and suffered 18,000 casualties around Nomonhan on the Machu - Mongolian border. Since then, however, some of the crack Russian divisions of the Far East have been moved to the West to replace manpower lost in the great battles with the Germans.

The population of the whole of Siberia is something like 30,000,000, of which but 5,000,000 have settled in Far East regions east of the Baikal Lake, the main objective of Japanese ambitions.

Must Be Self-Sustained

Moscow being 5,000 miles from Valdirostok, the Government has long been planning the economic and military independence of the Far East. In the case of a war with Japan Siberia would have to rely on its own strength and could draw little from other industrial regions of Russia supplying the European front. The industrials of the Volga district and Urals are needed for the main front, especially after the loss of the greater part of the highly industrialized Ukraine.

The newly developed industrial centers of Siberia at Novosibirsk and Stalinsk with the coal and steel base at Kuznetsk could send considerable quantities of war goods to the Far Eastern front, provided there were a sufficient supply of war material on the main front. Thus the strength of the Far East is based mainly on production in the Amur River valley and along the Trans-Siberian Railway east of Irkutsk.

Until recently Siberia, the land of superlatives, with the greatest forests in the world and the enormous river systems of the Ob, Enisei and Lena had only 120,000 square miles under agriculture. But in the last year alone 4,000,000 acres were added to land under culture of grain and sugar beet to compensate for the loss of the Ukraine.

The Far Eastern section of Siberia, east of the Baikal Lakes covering about 2,500,000 square miles, produces insufficient food for its 5,000,000 inhabitants. Two thirds of the territory is under snow for more than six months in the year and the subsoil is frozen except in the Amur valley, in southern Kamchatka and in the cattle and sheep raising steppes north of the Outer Mongolia.

Outer Mongolia Vital

The great distance from Novo Sibirsk to Vladivostok, 3,720 miles, made it necessary for Soviet Russai to build up an independent system of Far Eastern defenses. Outer Mongolia is one of the cornerstones of this system.

The Mongolian People's Republic became allied with Russia by a mutual assistance pact in 1936. With a territory of 1,000,000 square miles and a population of 800,000 Mongolians, it is a bulwark of space and steppes against the Japanese - controlled inner Mongolia. It protects the western industrial section of the Far East at Ulan Ude and Chita, both on the Trans-Siberian Railway, by a broad belt of 400 to 600 miles in width and secures the uninterrupted connection between the Kuznets region with the Chinese back door in Sinkiang and the Baikal Lake region. Ulan Ude and Chita are the centers of railway equipment, rolling stock and truck factories, adapted probably for the production of tanks today.

Several hundred miles east of Chita the Trans-Siberian Railway follows the Amur River within 100 miles of the Russian - Manchurian border in a distance of more than 1,000 miles. There lies the vulnerable Manchurian flank with the prospect of attacks upon the railway.

A new branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway has been planned for several years and construction may have been completed since. With the starting point at Taishet, west of Irkutsk, it turns toward the upper Lena valley and runs further east in an arc to Komsomolsk and Soviet Harbor on the Pacific Coast opposite the Japanese-owned port of Sakhalin.

The main Russian strongholds on the Trans-Siberian Railway and close to the Manchurian border are Blagovieshchensk, Khabarovsk, and Vladivostok. The former is of great military importance and controls all Japanese movements toward the upper Amur valley.

Oil Center at Vladivostok

Vladivostok has lost some of its former importance to the new administrative center, Khabarovsk, but it is the main shipbuilding and oil-refining center in the Far East. The great coal deposits at Suchan near by and the machine center Tetyukhe on the Pacific coast to the northeast are extremely important, but very close to Japan.

On the other hand, all the cities mentioned and the new industrial centers in the Amur valley have been turned into veritable Sevastopols with stored food, fuel and highly mechanized defense forces. Soviet Russia has a considerable Amur River flotilla and its independent Far Eastern army centered at Chita and Khabarovsk was originally estimated to amount to 700,000 well-trained and equipped men.

The chief aim of the Soviet Government in recent years has been the construction of new industrial centers in the Far East beyond an immediate Japanese thrust. The Amur valley on its northern turn between Khabarovsk and Nikolaevsk on the Pacific coast has been chosen for the erection of new steel mills, metallurgical and heavy munition factories, shipyards and oil refineries based on available natural resources of coal, zinc, manganese, lead, tin, tungsten, iron ore, and oil.

Komsomolsk, the city of youth, expresses the buzzing activity in this sector. The port Nikolaevsk has already been connected by rail with the former representing the second defense line in the Far East.

Even if the coal base of Suchan should be rendered useless by a Japanese attack, the big Bureya lignite deposits should remain and be of great use. A part of the iron ore and coke used in the Amur valley steel mills has to be shipped from western Siberia, but the northern duplication of the Trans-Siberian Railway will make this supply possible. The arsenal at Khabarovsk, the railways building industries at Voroshilov and the heavy industries of the Amur valley employ 300,000 workers, not including the gold production in the Kolyma region, and workers in the most important timber industries of the Far East.

Line of Concrete Defenses

The Far East has been built up as independent economic unit. Outnumbered in population—adjacent Manchuria has eight times as many inhabitants on a territory of smaller size—it protects its Manchurian frontier of 3,200 miles in length by concrete defenses along the Amur river. The industrial cities have the qualities and supplies of fortresses, and a chain of airfields with underground hangars keep watch from Vladivostok to Spassk, Khabarovsk, Komsomolsk, Soviet Harbor and Nikolaevsk and in a second outer belt from Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka, and Nikolskoe, the ice-free submarine station on the fortified Komandorski Islands to the Big Diomede Island in the Bering Strait.

The rear of the Far East is protected by Yakutsk on the Lena and Tiksi on her mouth in the Arctic. Finally, Okha on the northern tip of Sakhalin, with its abundance of oil and coal, has been prepared for an attack.

The Far East is one of the most important sections in the strategy of the United Nations. It has rich resources in coal, iron ore, oil and copper, important not only for the local industries but for the whole of Siberia. One third of the gold mined in Russia comes from the Far East. In the last 15 years sufficient industries have been established to match the economic development in Japanese-dominated Manchuria, while the whole of Siberia (including the Urals in west Siberia) produce no less steel and iron than Japan proper. Oil on Sakhalin and Kamchatka as well as on the Okhotsk coast gives sufficient supplies, a great part of which has been stored.

Big Threat to Japan

Thus while the Russian Far East is not strong enough to carry an attack into Japanese-controlled territories of Eastern Asia it holds a perpetual threat against Japan proper with numerous close bases for airplanes. With sufficient troops Russia could even cut in half Manchuria, eventually supported by revolting Chinese, in pushing through Outer Mongolia and from Blagovieshchensk toward Peiping, Tiensin and the Great Wall. In this case the important junction of Chinese and Russian troops on the main fronts could be achieved.

After sufficient reduction of the Japanese fleet United Nations naval forces could break through the Japanese Kurile Islands, occupy Sakhalin, and go as far as Khabarovsk along the deep Armur River. The exposed strongholds at Vladivostok and Khabarovsk could thus be relieved. American planes can reach every point in the Far East from home bases in Alaska without even touching the Aleutian Islands.

Two other possibilities for supply to Russia are frequently visualized. The northeastern route permits the shipment of goods through the Bering Strait, the East Siberian and Laptev Sea to the mouth of the Lena and stream up to Yakutsk and for further distribution in the Armur region. The Bering Strait is well protected by the Russian fortifications at Bering Island and both Diomede groups, the Russian and American. In spite of the short shipping season on the Lena for 2½ months in midsummer much help could be derived from use of this route.

And as second proposition we can consider a highway to Asia from Alaska, crossing the Bering Strait to the Russian eastern point Wellen in a distance of 200 miles from Nome. Additional 2,500 miles lead to Khabarovsk. Although perfectly feasible, the construction of this road would take much time with some difficulties to keep it open during the winter months. But Russia already is constructing a similar kind of road, although secrecy surrounds the progress on it. In the meanwhile the Arctic route serves a similar purpose in a limited way but it takes more than 1,800 miles from Nome to the Lena and 1,300 miles to Yakutsk at the Lena, and from there 500 miles to the Trans-Siberian Railway.

British Labor Asks Transport Grouping

Wide World-Associated Press

London, July 15

General anxiety over Britain's shipping situation—Britons must import to live—added weight this week to a resolution from the powerful National Union of Railwaymen asking immediate co-ordination of all land and sea transportation facilities.

The demand was interpreted in some quarters as part of Labor's plan for public ownership of all utilities and services.

But the railroaders said Government control was necessary in view of the critical food and fuel position of the United Kingdom.

British Aid to Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Half of Britain's tank production output is sent to Russia, and for every tank imported by Britain from the United States, 15 are exported, mostly to Russia, according to figures released here by the British Information Service.

Outlining British aid to Russia, the service declares that 80 per cent of Britain's war production is now sent abroad, a large proportion of it to Russia. For every plane England imports from America, Britain exports four planes of its own manufacture to the various fronts. A large proportion of the planes also goes to Russia.

British Boots

A sizable portion of the Russian Army marches on British army boots, 3,000,000 pairs of which had been delivered to the Soviet up to last December.

Despite the difficulties of transportation, Britain has fulfilled all of its commitments to supply Soviet Russia with war material, with the exception of one tank, the service states.

The single tank failed to reach the Soviet front for reasons which were not explained in the bulletin. Shipping over the Arctic route to Murmansk, however, was said to be a highly dangerous business, especially in summer time when there is no night, and when icebergs force the convoys to sail near the coast in easy reach of land-based enemy planes. During the winter Britain lost only one ship out of convoy on this route, while during the past three months, there "have been some losses," it was added.

Southern Route

Referring to the southern supply route to the Soviet, which passes through Iran, the service disclosed that a special non-profit organization had been set up in Iran to handle the problem of transport over the 900 miles from the Persian Gulf to Russia.

By the end of March this organization, begun in September, had built an automobile assembly plant and was turning out 200 trucks a month. With steadily increasing production, the plant was delivering trucks to Russia under their own power.

British railways sent 142 locomotives and 1,000 cars to the inadequately equipped Trans-Iranian railway, the service stated.

Redwood Water Mains Installed in Savannah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Redwood water mains are being installed in extensions being made by the Savannah Waterworks System.

Shortage of the usual cast-iron pipes has caused the City to turn to the six-inch wooden conduits, which have been stored for nearly 20 years but were found to be in perfect condition. The wooden pipes are equipped with standard valves and fittings.

Wrens Learn About Cameras

Wide World

Getting a Pictorial View of the War

Top: Two Wrens, members of the Women's Royal Naval Service in Great Britain, carry an aerial camera from a plane after making a training flight. Bottom: A petty officer of the Royal Navy explains workings of various types of cameras to a group of Wrens.

Nazis Increase War Factories In Austria to Escape Bombing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—The recent and increasing erection of new war factories in Austria due to the bombardments in Western Germany is stressed by a neutral diplomat who has recently arrived from Central Europe who describes the present-day Graz - Linz - Wienerneustadt area as "Germany's new Ruhr."

The movement of Germany's industrial centers eastward recently reached an unprecedented scale. The Heinkel factory at Wienerneustadt alone employs 20,000 operatives; on the outskirts of Vienna itself there have been erected huge factories for the production of ersatz rubber and synthetic gasoline. One of the latest Austrian war production concerns employs 60,000 men and no member of the public can approach within five kilometers.

My informant claims that passive resistance in Czechoslovakia has been successful, but that the Austrian output is now making up the deficiency. Present-day Austria is unrecognizable, being half a military arsenal with supplies rushed the short route to the Eastern Front, and half a military hospital; all hotels have been taken over for the wounded from the Eastern Front.

Huge factories, employing largely native Germans are able to work night and day without fear hitherto of aerial bombardment.

The atmosphere in Austria is described as a mixture of discontent with the food situation plus a grim faith in the ultimate German victory. The clothing situation is also bad: each civilian is at present allowed 120 coupons a year. A suit of clothes takes 100 and a single shirt 24. Thus the buyer of a suit cannot buy a new shirt the same year.

Observers of Central Europe stress the new industrial importance of Austria which is at present largely supplying the Eastern Front with tanks, aircraft and war materials, quite independent of the British bombings of Western Germany, and they insist that the United Nations must realize the extent to which Germany has already successfully shifted its heavy industries to the east.

The presence of hundreds of thousands of evacuees from the bombings in Western Germany serves merely to emphasize the necessity for a 100 per cent effort and so far has not caused any serious despondency among the Austrian people. Present-day Austria's only serious resistance to the regime comes from the women of the Roman Catholic Church: the men for the most part, despite their traditional opposition to Prussianism, are fully collaborating in the war industries.

Sorghum Seed Planted To Ease Sugar Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYNESBORO, Va. — Many Augusta Country farm families are helping to solve their sugar problems this year by growing cane sorghum for sirup, a practice which had dwindled considerably in preration years.

Farmers Service Store here, which supplies seed to many farmers in the East Augusta area, reports about 75 pounds of sorghum seed sold to date. This is considerably heavier than last year.

Two Naval Vessels Burn In Midland, Ontario, Fire

MIDLAND, Ont., July 15 (AP)—Two small naval craft and two large buildings at the Midland Boat Works here were destroyed yesterday by a fire which swept unchecked toward the Midland Shipbuilding Company, where two wooden ships are under construction and four other vessels are being completed.

The fire caused within a short while damage estimated at $500,000, and at that time still was spreading.

Nazis Getting Few Returns From Poland

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's effort to put Poland's industrial and agricultural machinery into running order is meeting with little success.

With RAF bombing attacks resulting in a rising crescendo of destruction among the Reich's own industrial establishments, the need for developing Poland's resources has become urgent. Sabotage and a critical shortage of raw materials, however, are undermining the best efforts of Germany's experts to accomplish this purpose, according to latest issues of the secret Polish press reaching here.

Workshops are idle and because of coal shortage the armament works at Ostrow, Starachowice, and Skarzyska—heavy industries centers in the great Central Industrial District whose development was well begun by the Poles before the invasion of 1939, are all closed. Factory after factory has been compelled to shut down in the great industrial city of Lodz.

For lack of raw materials factory workers in the neighboring town of Pabjanice have been dismissed. Shortage of sawdust—a fuel substitute—has resulted in the closing of plants in other districts. In one province almost all of its sawmills have stopped work.

Factory Holidays Frequent

A number of establishments in the Polish Central Industrial District are working only on certain days in the week, while dozens of workshops are standing idle in the Warsaw district and the dismantling of machinery has begun in certain factories. The report goes on to say that in industries carrying on, the working day is shortened and "holidays" are frequent. From Silesia the news is much the same, production being decidedly below the prewar normal.

Transportation breakdown, lack of raw materials, sabotage, passive resistance, "go-slow" labor are the chief reasons for these production troubles, it is reported. Transport has proved an insuperable difficulty. The Rzeczpospolita Polska (Polish Commonwealth) states that "anarchy and chaos" reign. All the railroads leading to Warsaw were then blocked with trains filled with equipment trying to go east or with wounded trying to move west. An "enormous number" of the oxen requisitioned in the Ukraine for army use were perishing from lack of feed and from exhaustion on the roads into the Reich.

Difficulties in agricultural production are far greater among the smaller land-holders than with the larger, although these, too, are not without their troubles.

Quotas for Produce

Every landholder is assigned his quota of produce for delivery, after being told what and how much he must sow or plant. Often the contingents exacted are more than the land has produced and people have been forced to buy from others in order to deliver. In many instances if there has been enough for delivery, there was none left for seed or planting, which has fatal effect on the coming harvests, the Germans suffering from this as well as the Poles.

This is true with regard to livestock as well. The number of hogs, cattle, and poultry of all kinds is constantly diminishing. The Germans requisitioned horses in Poland at the time of the invasion of Russia and lack of draft animals and plow horses is another obstacle in the way of normal cultivation. Farm machinery, materials for building repairs, tools of all kinds are unobtainable. Shortage of farm wagons is especially noticeable.

The Germans are attempting to assure that larger holdings are not deprived of what is necessary to keep them to near normal production level, and are under the strict control of German supervisors. Materials for replacement or repairs are simply not to be had.

Further reports on conditions inside Poland were furnished by three young Poles of United States cltizenship who arrived in New York recently under the repatriation program. They described in an interview with this writer their experiences in Nazi concentration camps both inside Poland, and later in Germany after they had been moved west.

Public Executions

One of them told of an incident that occurred during his detention at Inowraclaw, where there were then more than 1,000 Poles, chiefly teachers, writers, artists, and clergy. In the center of the camp stood four gallows. The slightest infringement of camp regulations was punishable with hanging. One day, he said, the authorities announced that a certain small group was guilty of talking politics and that four of them were to be hanged. All the prisoners except the American were ordered to appear in the open square to witness the "punishment," the American was ordered to remain inside.

In the months preceding the declaration of war with America it was the habit of the local German authorities to announce executions the day before, but not to make known the names of the victims. The population was ordered to be present and all government employees were released from work at that hour. Even with such orders few Poles appeared, only those who feared the consequences of absence. Frequently no choice was given, the Germans themselves seeing to it that the order was obeyed.

Always before a Polish national holiday there are arrests and executions. One of the Polish youths who was from Graudenz told of Christmas Eve, 1941, in that town. The Gestapo went to the owner of a certain large apartment house and asked for his house records. In a hit-and-miss manner they chose the names of several of his tenants and at once put them and the landlord himself under arrest. Other Gestapo visitors went to other apartments and this way the whole town was gone over. The arrested were driven to a church, where they were told that they were to be executed.

At dawn the victoms were directed into two groups, one to be loaded into a truck and taken to the place of execution, the other to be sent home.

Manhunts Are Common

Recent arrivals from Poland report that Nazi terror is now a methodically carried out program, which never permits the Poles to forget the presence of the oppressor. They are in agreement that at least half of the adult population has already been in prison, in concentration camp or in forced labor in the Reich.

People endeavor to be on the streets as little as possible for manhunts are common. The few churches allowed to be open are crowded when there are services, though no sermon is permitted; and the Germans have found it easy to make mass arrests immediately at the close of services.

In the little town of Mlawa, near the old East Prussian-Polish border a merry-go-round appeared last summer. It at once drew a throng of young people and children, hungry for any kind of music, since music has so long been to them forbidden, and for something that passed for amusement. But no sooner had the fun begun than a police car appeared and the young people saw the trap into which they had been led. Those taken spent many months at hard labor.

Polish Foreign Service Put on Firm Basis

Overseas News Agency

London, July 14

The Polish Government-in-Exile announces that it now has six Embassies, 21 Legations and 38 Consulates, which are maintained at an annual cost of £435,000.

Chinese Control Of Thailand Asked

CHUNGKING (AP) — Thailand's recent recognition of the Japanese-sponsored Wang Chinw-wei Government of Nanking led the newspaper Ta Kung Pao to demand virtual Chinese sovereignty over that little kingdom after the war.

"Since Thailand has made herself a junior partner of the Japanese aggressor," it said, "we hereby declare her to have lost her status as an independent country."

Historically, it was declared, there would be no Thailand if Chinese had not defeated an invading Burmese army and established the capital at Bangkok in 1767.

Gold Star Mother Names Navy Tender

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The U. S. S. Yayutat, seaplane tender, built in 90 days by Associated Shipbuilders here, was launched with more than usual distinction on the Fourth of July when it was sponsored by Mrs. Peter Barber of New London, Wis., America's number one Gold Star Mother, who lost three of her five sons at Pearl Harbor.

At the invitation of the Navy, Mrs. Barber came from Wisconsin for the launching, not because it was an easy thing to do, but, as she explained it, because she felt she must do it for her boys.

Consul Studies Condition Of Japanese in Canada

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, (AP)—Pedro Schwartz, Consul General for Spain at Ottawa, arrived here by plane July 13 to open for the Japanese Government an investigation into treatment of Japanese nationals at Hastings Park Housing Center in Vancouver and other camps throughout British Columbia.

Spain is the protecting power for Japanese interests in belligerent countries.

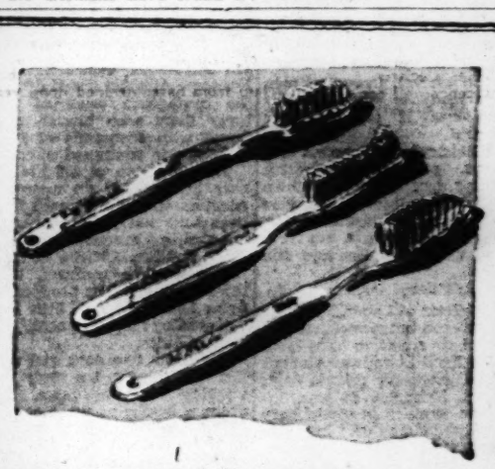
burn CUMMINGS COAL
READING
PLAY SAFE
Cummings Famous Reading Anthracite gives lots of heat and lasts longer.
4555 Stenton Ave.—Gla. 0900
5036 Warrington Ave.—Bar. 4044
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Cool, Delightful Vernon
COMFORTABLY AIR-CONDITIONED
THE VERNON RESTAURANT
Delicious food at the most moderate prices
DINNER from 65c
SUNDAY from 75c
50 W. CHELTEN AVE., GERMANTOWN
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
1420 Walnut St. Philadelphia
Phone Kin. 1568

dewees

1.95
Summer Handbags
Multi-colored straw in large roomy styled bags. A merry accent for summer whites. Convenient handle that keeps your hands free to tote packages and help out Uncle Sam—all this and for such a small sum. Mail your order today!
BAGS, FIRST FLOOR
Dewees, 1122-24 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.


Nylon Bristle Toothbrushes with Lucite Handles
35¢ 3 for 1.00
The same sturdy, efficient, long-wearing brushes for which you've paid 45c each. You save 35c on each three. Nylon bristles of medium or hard texture with lucite handles, clear or in pastel shades with transparent shield to protect bristles. Three distinct styles—for adults or children. Buy now at this low price! Replenish the family's needs . . . have a supply on hand for summer guests.
NEW YORK, STREET FLOOR, FASHION STORE
PHILADELPHIA, MAIN FLOOR, CHESTNUT
JOHN WANAMAKER, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK
Please send me ..... toothbrushes at 3 for 1.00.
Medium texture ☐ Hard texture ☐
Clear handles ☐ Pastel handles ☐
NAME:
ADDRESS
CITY STATE
CHARGE ☐ C.O.D. ☐ CHECK ENCLOSED ☐
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
John Wanamaker
BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS TODAY!

Nazis Force All to Labor Against Transport Tie-Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, July 15—The Germans, struggling to press through their summer offensive against Russia, are displaying considerable facility in moving up supplies through transportation bottlenecks which still hamper but do not block Nazi strategy.

Women, foreign labor, children, and prisoners of war are being pressed into service on railways and at loading platforms.

Nazi officials hammer repeatedly at the necessity for public recognition that transportation has become a master key of the war.

Swedish advices that German deliveries of coal to Sweden are eight months in delay owing to the shortage of rolling stock, as reported by BBC, indicate one way the Nazis are supplying the Russian front—by depriving other regions.

A Military Duty

Dr. T. Ganzenmüller, State Secretary in the Reich Transport Ministry in a recent speech, stated all transportation workers must regard work as a military duty like soldiers at the front. The Nationalzeitung of Basal stated that in view of the critical transport situation as seen by German officials, replacement and repairs of railway equipment must have precedence over everything else, even armaments and munitions.

The serious transportation bottleneck has caused high German officials to issue decrees en masse regulating and restricting transportation, while courts have passed sentences against offenders of new and already existing regulations.

The new decrees are justified by the German press by difficulties in the Russian campaign requiring masses of supplies and munitions. It was stated that fighting the Russians so far in the East is like a man carrying a burden in outstretched hands instead of close to his body. The railway network has been doubled by new territories without a corresponding increas in rolling stock despite the booty acquired. The construction program of locomotives and freight cars under way will not show results for several months. It is meant chiefly for the coming winter war in Russia.

Decree by Göring

A specia' decree signed by Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring states a shortage in freight cars exists and demands more efficiency, economy and speed in railway, waterway and highway transportation. The time required for loading and unloading cars which recently was again increased must be sharply reduced. Receivers must be ready to unload immediately on arrival. Crews of men must be ready to work Sundays and holidays if needed, Herr Göring said.

The Ministry of Armament and Munitions, partially duplicating the Göring decree, issued its own decree ordering all factories to load on Sundays and holidays as well as weekdays and ordered receiving firms to unload on Sundays and holidays.

Additional Orders

The Minister of Labor, Friedrich Syrup, ordered burgermeisters and provincial governors to have labor crews on hand at railway stations to unload goods for private firms if needed. Prisoners of war, inmates and workers in disciplinary institutions could be used in crews, he ruled. This decree became necessary after heavy fines for delay in unloading proved ineffective due to relative lack of value of money.

Other decrees by lower officials have ships ready to load direct from freight cars; otherwise goods would be dumped on the piers. Senders of goods were ordered to inform receivers, by telephone if necessary, of the exact time of arrival of goods so that the receiver can be ready to unload immediately.

In the interests of war transportation the Reich Railway set up lists of goods which would be refused space on trains. Other lists can be carried only after essential war materials have been handled. Commissions have been set up to examine goods to see whether they are needed in the war effort and deserve railway space. Industrialists are forced to fill out four to ten forms from various Ministeries, etc., to prove that their goods are vital to the war effort.

Many have been fined heavily when, after being refused on one railway stretch, they have bridged the gap by boat to another railway stretch for transportation to destination by roundabout route.

Waterways Favored

A special transportation and distribution organization under Dr. Ganzenmüller transfers as many goods as possible from railways to waterways. Some transfers are compulsory. Further compulsory transfers from rail to water are predicted should the railway situation grow worse.

Diners have been abolished and sleepers restricted to trips for war work. Travel for vacations is limited to soldiers and war workers. Lively "black market" trading in railway tickets evidences widespread corruption. Even escaping war prisoners are able to buy bootleg tickets.

Tens of thousands of railway men have been mobilized and to fill in 80,000 women are working on the railways. Russians, other than war prisoners, foreign "volunteers," including thousands of Ukrainian women and children are used to unload freighters.

Workers have been ordered to be taken from other branches and thrown into the work of repairing and constructing railway equipment. Overtime is demanded of the workers.

Women Seek U. S. Aid For Day Nurseries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Working mothers are organizing a campaign to push for Federal funds to establish more day nurseries in defense centers.

Leader in the movement is the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the Congress of Industrial Organizations which urged all local auxiliaries to send delegations to see Congressmen when they are at home campaigning "to emphasize to them the need for a Federal appropriation for wartime care of children of working mothers."

The Work Projects Administration has $6,000,000 to spend for nursery schools this year. Some cities and counties are financing their own. C. I. O. women insist there will have to be an additional Federal appropriation to cover the need.

The Federal Government, approaching the problem from a manpower angle, has appointed Charles L. Schottland to coordinate activities of nine Federal agencies interested in the nursery school problem. Mr. Schottland, loaned by the Children's Bureau, will be on the staff of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare, and will work closely with the Manpower Commission. Provision of day nurseries where mothers can leave children is tied closely with the problem of getting women to fill defense factory jobs.

Officials are getting reports of children locked in cars or turned loose with keys tied about their necks while their mothers do their stint at defense factories.

The problem of what to do with young children of working mothers will become more acute in the coming year when war factories will need 2,000,000 more women workers.

In Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Minneapolis, Minn., Los Angeles and other cities, CIO auxiliaries have played an important part in getting nursery committees started and calling community leaders together to plan a program.

Some cities, such as Newark, N. J., have voted funds to keep schools open and staffed for summer use of school-age children, but are applying for Federal funds to meet nursery school needs.

The WPA to date has set up 1,250 free or nominal-fee schools caring for 55,000 children in defense areas.

Sea-Going Family Sells Bonds

Associated Press

Father and Sons Continue to Set Example

Clarence Patten and his eight sons, all in the United States Navy, wave goodbye as they leave from Portland, Ore., for the East and a war bond rally tour. Left to right, top row: Ray, Clarence, Jr., Bruce, Gilbert and Allen. Center row: Myrne, Clarence, Sr., and Marvin. Bottom row: Wayne, who has just enlisted.

Aircraft Workers Get Pay Increase

By the Associated Press

Wage increases which union officials estimated would total $5,000,000 a year were part of a New York contract ratified unanimously yesterday by the Wright Aeronautical Employees Association Council for workers at five Wright Aeronautical Corporation plants near Paterson, N. J.

Cyril Savage, President of the independent Union, which claims a membership of 18,000 production and maintenance workers in the plants, said the contract "is one of the best in any of the aircraft factories in the entire country."

Under the contract, starting minimum wages were raised from 50 to 60 cents an hour, with increase to 75 cents an hour after four months' employment. Other increases were as high as 35 cents an hour, Mr. Savage said.

Other provisions call for one week's vacation with pay after a year's service; accumulative seniority for men in the armed services; a general reclassification program with both union and company co-operating, and bonuses to nonproductive employees not now included in the company's bonus system. These include maintenance men, messengers, and guards.

Other strike and labor developments:

Los Angeles — Manufacturers told an aircraft wage stabilization conference that their employees' pay is higher than that of industrial workers in the Nation at large.

The average weekly wage of the aircraft worker here during May was $46.75, the plane makers said at the labor-management-government parley. They reported the average weekly check of all wage earners in manufacturing industries of Southern California in May was $43.97. During March, latest period on which figures were available, the average wage in all industry in the Nation was $36.15, the conference was told.

Washington—Reflecting a scarcity of workers, farm wage rates have advanced to the highest level since 1920, the Agriculture Department reported.

Average rate per day without board for the entire country was $2.45 on July 1, the Department said. This was an increase of 34 cents since April and 47 cents over July, 1941.

National Stockyards, Ill.—Strike of 350 members of the American Federation of Labor Livestock Handlers' Union was called off at the National Stockyards after the War Labor Board in Washington had agreed to take jurisdiction to settle a wage dispute.

The strike began July 13 after the Union had failed to reach an agreement with the St. Louis National Stockyards Company on a demand for an increase of 11 cents an hour in wages.

Washington—House action on legislation designed to bring labor unions under jurisdiction of the Federal antiracketeering statute was reported stymied by refusal of the powerful Rules Committee to send the measure to the floor.

Chicago—The Railroad Retirement Board announced that 40,000 retired railroad employees receiving pensions or annuities soon would be asked if they would like to return to railroad jobs for the duration of the war to relieve a critical labor shortage.

Workers receiving annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 would waive their payments for the months they actually worked, under the plan. The payments would be resumed after their active service was terminated.

Pensioners transferred from private railroad pension rolls to the rolls of the Retirement Board would continue to receive their pensions while employed, whether by railroads or other employers.

Eyewitnesses Tell How Navy Bombed Japanese in Aleutians

AN ALASKAN PORT, July 15 (AP)—In the first eyewitness account of operations against Japanese occupying Kiska in the Western Aleutians, evacuees from a lonesome Aleutian island described the courageous work of young Navy fliers who blasted enemy forces with thousands of pounds of bombs in continued attacks.

They told, too, of a futile Japanese bombing of an unprotected Aleutian island, witnessed by natives who hid in a near-by sod hut awaiting evacuation.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. McGee, Indian Service teachers, said a force of Navy pilots dropped their flying boats into their little harbor one evening after Japanese had occupied Kiska.

Then, for two days and nights, Mr. McGee said, the Navy pilots, working in two-hour shifts, dropped bombs on the Japanese at Kiska, sinking a large transport, a submarine, and other ships; downing two defending Japanese Zero fighters.

(Attacks on Kiska and sinking of Japanese warships by Army and Navy aircraft have been announced in Navy communiques, and the evacuation of natives and whites from Atka and the Pribiloff Islands was reported June 26.)

"The young Navy fliers got tougher after each raid," the teacher reported. "The procedure was to fly high over Kiska, dive through the clouds, level out, sight objectives and then dive to bomb from about 300 feet. There were two Zero fighters there for the first attack. These were shot down.

"Some of the pilots were puzzled when they scored direct hits on a large transport and it failed to go completely under. They found that rocks were holding the smashed vessel up."

Mr. and Mrs. McGee (he was an ex-Marine from San Diego, and her home is Ottawa, Kansas) turned their schoolhouse over to the Navy for barracks where the pilots grabbed catnaps. Most of the planes came back with bullet holes in their pontoons. The McGees remedied that by donating the school's stock of pencils which were broken and stuffed into the pontoons to kep them floating.

Then, the McGees reported, a Japanese reconnaissance plane was sighted. The Navy ordered evacuation, and the fun was over, with the score much in the Navy's favor.

While the Navy was using their village as a temporary base, the native Aleuts had scattered to fishing camps. The Navy pilots left for their home base, and a vessel took the McGees and 62 of the natives.

The Japanese attack on the island was described by Steve Gardner, Chief of the Natives, who was among 24 left behind by the vessel. He and his tribesmen were hiding in a barabara or sod hut, near the village when they sighted five-four-motored Japanese bombers coming in from the east.

"The planes' first target was a small island in the harbor, used only the day before for stores of gasoline," Chief Gardner related. "Next the bombers made two trips over the village, and scored a hit on the vacant schoolhouse. Then they dropped six bombs—all wasted."

Returning, the enemy planes swooped low to machine gun tents in one of the fishing villages. Then they left, roaring directly over the hut in which the natives hid, unharmed.

Chief Gardner and his 23 companions were flown out the next day by two Navy planes. None of the Aluets had been in a plane before. Said one: "Very good ride. Alla same like duck."

Music Dominates Chautauqua Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—Music dominates the program for the second week of the Chautauqua Institution here. Albert Stoessel will conduct the Chautauqua Orchestra on Thursday evening in works by George Gershwin, assisted by Oscar Wagner and Wendell Diebel, pianists.

Dr. Ernest Hutcheson, President of the Juillard School of Music, will hold a piano recital tomorrow evening. Mischa Mischakoff, violinist, will be soloist with the Symphony Orchestra in the Sunday afternoon concert radiocast by the Blue Network on July 19.

Friday will be Woman's Christian Temperance Union Day with observances celebrating the anti-liquor campaign of that organization.

In the drama field, "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Ladies In Retirement" are scheduled by the Chautauqua Repertory Theater during the week.

Three More Foreign Agents Are Arrested in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—The Federal drive on foreign agents and subversive elements in this country continued today with three more persons in the hands of Federal authorities here.

Those seized were Jean Leonard Musa, a naturalized citizen of Swiss birth, charged with giving the Vichy Government information and propaganda service without registering with the State Department; William Luedtke, Secretary of the German-American Bund, and Washington Glendale Spiegelberg, a citizen of German extraction, charged with possessing plans of this Nation's B-24 bomber airplane.

Mr. Musa, brought into custody by the United States Attorney's Office here, has been on the pay roll of Gaston Henry-Haye, Vichy Ambassador, since 1940, it was charged. The defendant was secretly arraigned on Monday for violating a 1917 statute requiring agents of foreign governments to register with the Department of State. He faces a penalty of as much as five years in prison and a fine of $5,000, and was held in bail of $5,000 in Federal Court yesterday pending a hearing next Tuesday.

Messrs. Luedtke and Spiegelberg were trapped by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Kuedtke changed the plea of innocence he had originally made to charges that he and 28 other Bund leaders conspired to induce men connected with the Bund to resist service in the armed forces of this country and interfered with the Alien Registration Law.

Mr. Spiegelberg was held in $25,000 bail by a United States Commissioner in Brooklyn charged with acquiring the bomber plans. An Army corporal who heard him talking about the plans in a tavern at Hempstead, L. I., brought about his arrest.

P. E. Foxworth, local head of the F. B. I., said Mr. Spiegelberg had a long record as a passer of worthless checks. In recent months, Mr. Foxworth said, Mr. Spiegelberg has worked for periods of a day up to two weeks in war plants in Detroit where he apparently came into possession of the bomber plans. He faces a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a fine of $10,000.

U. S. Showdown With Vichy Is Speeded by Musa Arrest

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—The arrest in New York City of Jean L. Musa, friend and employee of French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye, on charges of not registering as a foreign agent is expected here to have decided repercussions on the confused American-Vichy-Fighting French situation.

Mr. Musa's arrest, viewed against the light of M. Henry-Haye's outspoken defense of French truckling to Germany, will reduce still further official American inclination to deal with the Vichy Government, it is believed.

This is the second time that the Vichy Ambassador has been seriously embarrassed because of Mr. Musa. The first time occurred last September when ingenious sleuthing by the New York Herald Tribune revealed that the arrested man was an intimate friend of the Ambassador as well as a frequent visitor at the office of a registered agent of Fascist Italy named Ugo d'Annunzio.

Ambassador Upheld Musa

At that time, M. Henry-Haye held a press conference at which he indignantly denied that there was anything unsavory about Mr. Musa.

The latest phase of the Musa affair broke just as the Department of State revealed that the Vichy Government of Pierre Laval had twice rejected an American offer to supervise the removal of interned French Fleet units from Alexandria, Egypt, to the French Caribbean Island of Martinique.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles stated that Vichy did not want the French warships moved so far from German and Italian hands.

The situation over this portion of the French Fleet has now become so serious that Allied officials are expected to appeal directly to Rear Admiral Rene Godroy, commander of the interned vessels, to save the vessels by agreeing to the American suggestion regardless of the Vichy attitude.

There is not much expectation, however, that the Admiral will do so since he is known as an ardent follower of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief of State. Marshal Petain recently stated that he and Pierre Laval now saw eye-to-eye.

British Ready to Act

It is believed that the British are prepared to scuttle the nine French ships if General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel should appear to be on the verge of capturing Alexandria.

The Vichy rejection and the Musa arrest are expected to add to the momentum of the movement in favor of granting further American recognition to the Fighting French forces under Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The United States recently accorded military and naval recognition to the de Gaullists.

As stated by the Department of State, American relations with Vichy are on a strictly day-to-day basis. At the present time, this country is planning to resume the shipment of food to North Africa, suspended after Laval's accession to power.

Germans to Receive Ersatz Wheat For Their Food Coupons

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 15 —Germans will in future receive ersatz wheat, legumes, or rice in return for wheat coupons, because the wheat which was plundered from occupied countries has been used up, the German Ministry of Food announced today, according to a British broadcast.

It is left to the retail tradesman to decide which of these foodstuffs he is selling to the customer.

The Ministry also announced that the quality of the oats products which come on the market will be reduced. The percentage of bran in the milling of oats will be increased, BBC said.

Vichy Takes Assets Of Jews in Colonies

VICHY, July 15 (AP)—The Vichy Government published a sweeping decree today taking over the management of all Jewish-controlled property and businesses, leases and rights in French colonies.

The edict came upon the heels of a Gestapo order barring Jews from every public gathering place, indoors or outdoors, in Nazi-occupied regions.

The German order was signed by the head of the Gestapo and Nazi storm troops in France instead of by the commander of the military occupation forces and contained provisions more severe than anti-Jewish regulations in effect in Berlin.

Employment Up 600 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va.—There are 38,454 persons employed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, as compared with 10,652 in July, 1940, yard officials have announced.

The pay roll in 1938 totaled only 5,268, less than one seventh of the current total.

British Holding Fast To India Defense Plan

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 15—The immediate effect here of Mohandas K. Gandhi's threat of civil disobedience amounting to open revolt in India unless British rule is withdrawn at once, is to make still firmer official British resolve to persevere with plans to defend India at all costs—even at the cost of an immediate trial of strength with the Congress Party, and even at the risk having to imprison Mr. Gandhi and others again should it be deemed necessary for security reasons.

The attitude I have found almost everywhere in Whitehall and Westminster today is that India isn't any longer a British or an Indian domestic matter.

The latest threat of Mr. Gandhi, backed by the Congress Party, is seen here rather as a threat to the whole war effort of the United Nations. There is a readiness to face a showdown in India any time now. The offer of a fresh plan by the British Government for settlement of Indian differences seems unlikely here at the moment. Nor is there much hope expressed here that the Congress Party and Gandhi policy will change materially in the interim before the all-India Congress committee meeting on Aug. 7.

Gandhi in Forefront

Mr. Gandhi is seen in the forefront again with in back of him, at least, the Congress Party machinery even if not the United Congress opinion throughout the country. His terms are withdrawal of British rule first; negotiations afterwards.

There is no diminution of British desire that a way should be found through negotiation to reach an agreement at once with the Indians on Indian freedom. But the circumstances of latest Congress Party-Gandhi move are not seen here as indicating that negotiations can profitably be reopened. In fact, the British Government will refuse to be dragged into the game of political tactics which it is felt is what Mr. Gandhi is maneuvering for.

Today's Times of London can be taken as expressing the official British opinion when it says Britain "Is already fully and wholeheartedly committed to the policy and procedure whereby Indian independence can be attained. Proposals taken toward India by Sir Stafford Cripps carry the endorsement of national will. They will be honored in letter and in spirit. The only period wherein transition is to be accomplished is the indeterminate. Time required to secure first defeat of the enemy and thereafter a broad agreement in the proposed constituent assembly is in literal truth the one and only limiting factor."

It is considered here that the sincerity of British intentions was demonstrated by the Cripps Mission which made it plain that with victory India would be mistress of its own destiny—as free to secede from the British Commonwealth of Nations as to stay within it.

Sir Stafford spoke not for himself alone but for the British Government and the British people. It is therefore claimed that it is the sincerity of Indian leaders themselves that is put to the test now.

The United States and other members of the United Nations, it is felt here, are tied to the policy which the British Government now is ready to pursue. Mr. Gandhi and the Congress are seen as obstructing the great current of progress which is ready to flow into India itself. What British authorities feel they cannot and will not do is to abdicate their authority at a time of grave danger with no provision for its safe transfer to Indian as opposed to Congress' hands.

Praising Gandhi

The fact that the Japanese have been praising Mr. Gandhi on their foreign radiocasts lately is taken here to show how Nippon could make ready use of Mr. Gandhi and his policy. Meanwhile, however, there is ample evidence that other sections of Indian opinion will resist any extreme action such as Mr. Gandhi may take. Indians flocking to join the armed forces are an even more positive indication of opposition to Mr. Gandhi's pacifism.

In May alone 100,000 recruits offered themselves for the Indian Army. Some 70,000 were accepted and the only restriction to extension of the Army is said to be an equipment limitation.

Hope is still voiced in the press here that complete sincerity and sustained good will on the part of London will yet find a practical response from India in good time. Certain more progressive British political institutions are also calling for a British lead to end the present deadlock.

The viewpoint which urges the immediate reopening by Britain of Anglo-Indian negotiations certainly does not go unheard in Britain. It is being publicized by such organizations as the Union of Democratic Control and by such members of Parliament as Mr. Richard Acland, Mr. Vernon Bartlet, Mr. Haden Guest; Lord Strabolgi, labor spokesman in the House of Lords; and by leading publicists like Mr. Harold Laski and Mr. Kingsley Martin.

Gandhi Bars Negotiation

WARDHA, India, July 14. Delayed. (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi supplemented the new All-India Congress Party resolution demanding Britain's withdrawal from rule of India with the emphatic declaration today that there can be no further negotiation.

To reporters sitting cross-legged before him at his little school colony five miles from this cotton and farming town, Mr. Gandhi conceded that violence might result from the resolution.

"I don't want rioting or anything of that sort as a direct result of these measures," declared the Indian leader. "If rioting takes place, I shall feel helpless."

The resolution must be ratified by the All-Ihdia Congress Committee, which has been called to meet at Bombay Aug. 8, but never in the history of the Party has an important decision of the 15-man Working Committee been overruled by the 350 members of the General Committee.

Asked whether he expected the British to "come to terms," Mr. Gandhi replied that "they are human beings and I am never in despair of the possibility of human beings making an upward growth."

It was stated that the resolution does not intend that the British be banished physically from Indian territory, that the United Nations be handicapped in fighting the Axis, or that the way be paved for aggression against India.

Mr. Gandhi said that the movement, led by him and backed by the Congress, would be "a mass movement of the widest possible scale."

After a grant of independence, Mr. Gandhi declared, "all things are possible. . . . If Britain withdraws in perfect good will, the change will be effected without the slightest disturbance. Wise men will come together, incredible as it may seem, to form a creditable government."

Village of Lidice Awarded War Cross By Czech President

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Eduard Benes, President of the Czech Provisional Government, awarded the Czechoslovak War Cross July 14 to Lidice, the village wiped out by the Germans June 10 on the ground that the population harbored the assassins of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo leader.

Czech officials estimated that between 350 and 400 men were slain in the community of 1,200 persons, the women placed in concentration camps, and children sent to institutions.

"In the eyes of the entire world, Lidice is a symbol of the Czech will for freedom and the eloquent protest of all who fell on the home front against the Nazi invader and oppressor of the free nations in Europe, Dr. Benes said.

"For this reason, I award Lidice the Czechoslovak War Cross."

Poles in Britain Cited for Bravery

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 15—Fifty-two officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the Polish Army in Scotland have been awarded certificates of merit for bravery, granted by the commander-in-chief of the home forces, the BBC says.

"Some won their award for rescue work and firefighting during the raids on London, Glasgow, and other cities," the BBC added.

French-Canadian Youths Enlisting In Black Watch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—With all regimental units of the Canadian Reserve Army in this City rapidly approaching their quotas, particular interest attaches to the Black Watch, 5th Royal Highlanders, which has added large numbers of French Canadian's to its ranks.

It is not entirely the sway of the kilts and the drone of the pipes which make this unit attractive.

But the reason goes deeper than that, for early Canadian history shows that many of the members of the early Scottish regiments which came to Canada at the time of the British conquest intermarried with French-Canadian families and within a generation retained their names but lost their mother tongue.

In some parts of the Province, one meets families of the old Scottish name of Fraser, whose members cannot speak a word of English today. In fact the well-known French-Canadian family name of Aubry may be traced back historically to the original Gaelic O'Brien who married into a French-Canadian family several hundred years ago.

Young French Canadians of military age who wish to perfect their English are joining English-speaking units rather than the French-Canadian regiments, such as the Regiment de Maisonneuve, the Regiment de Chateauguay, and the Fusiliers de Montreal

THOROFARE
SUPER FOOD MARKETS
McCormick's
ASSORTED
SPICES
2 cans 19
ULTRA REFINED
CLOROX qt 19
JUNKET
FREEZING
MIX
For Making Smooth
Ice Cream at Home
pkg 8
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
If the
Article or Service
you are seeking is not
in this issue call
Jackson 4073
Hours 10 to 2 daily
except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau

SCHMIDT'S
Kumfort Shoes
ALL FEET ENJOY THEM
Miller's Ladies'
Health Shoes
for Comfort
and Correct Posture
Extreme Sizes to 12
SCHOOLED FOOT FITTERS
CONVENIENT CREDIT
Mail Order Service
Haywood Shoes for Men
534 Smithfield Street
opposite Oliver Bldg., Pgh., Pa.

F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
INCORPORATED
Flowers
Fresh from the Greenhouses
Plants Cut Flowers
Member of F. T. D. A.
Phone Wellington 2100
Greenhouses: East Bellevue Road
R. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Pa.
Downtown Displays
92 Allegheny Market, Fairfax 8020
PITTSBURGH, PA.

KINGS
SUPER MARKETS
10
FOOD STORES
OF DISTINCTION
All over North Jersey
FEATURING
Nationally Advertised
PRODUCTS

Kerr Leads for Governor In Oklahoma Primaries

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 15 (AP)—Oklahoma Democrats, who renominated New Dealer Josh Lee for the United States Senate, built up a lead for a Roosevelt backer as their choice for Governor today, with three fourths of the unofficial returns from yesterday's primary election tabulation.

Robert S. (Bob) Kerr, the party's National Committeeman, added bit by bit to his narrow margin over second-place Gomer Smith, attorney and former Congressman. Frank P. Douglass, District Judge and homespun musician, was third.

With 2,709 of 3,674 precincts reported, the count stood Kerr 105,386, Smith 97,438, and Douglass 73,148.

Senator Lee won nomination over nine opponents and clung to a clear majority.

Only two of the six Democratic Congressmen with opposition had close contests on their hands.

Wilburn Cartwright, eight-term member from the Third District, hit hard at the lead of Paul Stewart, veteran State Senator. In 356 precincts out of 505, the count was Cartwright 19,333; Stewart 20,939.

Representative Lyle Boren, three-term Congressman from the Fourth District, saw his lead over Park Wyatt, Shawnee lawyer, whittled to a sliver. In 339 precincts out of 500, Boren had 14,298 to Wyatt's 14,136.

Apparently renominated were Jed Johnson, Sixth District; Mike Monroney, Fifth; Victor Wickersham, Seventh, and Jack Nichols, Second. Wesley Disney of the First District had no Democratic opponent. The State's lone Republican Congressman, Ross Rizley of the Eighth, also was unopposed for renomination.

State Senator Julius Cox held a lead for the Democratic position against Mr. Rizley in the general election.

Among Senator Lee's nine opponents was W. H. (Alfalfa) Bill Murray, former Governor and Congressman, whose nest egg of rural votes failed to hatch.

Mr. Murray ran third behind Orel Busby, Ada attorney who played for the Lee protest vote. Mr. Busby conceded Senator Lee's renomination.

In 2,112 precincts out of 3,674, the count was Lee 96,753, Busby 46,868, and Murray 19,821.

Republicans chose W. B. Pine, Ormulgee industrialist, to oppose Senator Lee in the November general election. Mr. Pine served in the Senate from 1925 to 1931.

The Republicans nominated W. J. Otjen, Enid attorney and former State Senator for Governor.

Under Oklahoma laws no runoff primaries are held. The candidate receiving the greatest vote, even though his total may not be a clear-cut majority, wins the nomination.

Henderson Foresees Inflation In Curbs on Price Control

Continued from Page 1

horizon is a lack of wage stabilization."

Canada, unlike the United States, Mr. Henderson said, has gone on an all-out seven point program to keep down living costs.

Mr. Henderson did not criticize President Roosevelt directly, but it is he who first announced the seven-point program and emphasized that each point was related to the others.

"Canada has turned to fiscal and monetary as well as wage controls," he said. "Canada is stabilizing wages, farm prices, and retail and wholesale prices. In addition it has instituted drastic taxation and a forced savings plan."

Regret Over Changes

Expressing chagrin over the recent necessity of raising ceilings on gasoline in the east and on dried and canned fruit, Mr. Henderson said:

"We are more in danger today because any time you let one of these things go after you say you will hold it, the whole fabric weakens. That is the inevitable tendency."

Mr. Henderson said Canada could meet emergencies quickly in price control like that in gasoline by an Order-in-Council, whereas in the United States legislation was necessary.

"In Canada they have determined to keep cost of living pegged before everything else," Mr. Henderson said emphatically.

Mr. Henderson's comments came just as the Senate is debating how much money to allow him and what restrictions to throw over his work.

Larger Fund Needed

Cost of living controls are threatened by "attrition," Mr. Henderson warned the House Committee.

"We have bit off more than can be handled with a $120,000,000 appropriation," he warned.

With no more than that, he said, "we've got to cut back on our program," stating that 15 major programs of rationing had been decided upon and some of these would have to be dropped.

Mr. Henderson commented bitterly on the use of the word "snoopers" applicable to his proposed enforcement agents in Congress. "They don't call other Government enforcement officials snoopers," said Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Henderson said he preferred to "talk plain." It would be infinitely cheaper in the long run to go the whole way in enforcement, supplemented by subsidies to keep prices equal, than to let inflation get out of hand as it is now threatened, he warned.

Labor's Rights

PITTSBURGH, July 15 (AP)—Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations President, charged today there is "evidence the Office of Price Administration gradually is assuming control of the wage making" powers of the War Labor Board and said that labor has not "given up its right to bargain for a fair rate of pay."

The statements were made to reporters during a recess of a closed meeting of the 125 members of the "Little Steel" policy committee, called here, Mr. Murray said, to discuss measures to be taken in event the War Labor Board gave a decision unfavorable to the union's demands for a $1 a day pay raise and the union shop.

Mr. Murray disclosed also the conference of C. I. O. aircraft members and the aircraft manufacturers on the Pacific Coast has "bogged down" and said the union had notified the operators it would withdraw from the negotiations "unless the influence of Leon Henderson" is removed.

Mr. Murray said it was his undestanding the union was not necessarily bound by the findings of the War Labor Board.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case. M. Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M. Y. C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M. Y. C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M. Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M. Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M. Y.

BROADWAY—Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters —M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item —M. Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action —M, Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M. Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M. Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M. Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. —M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—h.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M. Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES—Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum. M. Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M. Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL—Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste; distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M. Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH—Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player who, after seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establiaes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M. Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M. Y.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M. Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M. Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M. Y. C.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS—Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M. Y.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M, Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successfull in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. M. Y. C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M. Y. C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M. Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS—Tedious hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M. Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elemetary humor.—M. Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performances with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M. Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M. Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's narrative with dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M. Y. C.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M. Y. C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller. —M. Y.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS—Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M. Y

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M. Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M. Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M. Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M. Y. C.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M. Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M. Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M. Y.

SUBMARINE RAIDER—Slender melodrama about submarine crew prevented from sending warning of Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Handsome is realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M. Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Development in jazz and blues music, outline in entertraining musical.—M. Y.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING — Dull and offensive comedy about woman advertising executive.—M.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M. Y.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionalized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M. Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M. Y. C.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M. Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M. Y. C.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel lost.—M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificially distorts Well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M. Y.

TWIN BEDS — Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce. —M. Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper —M. Y.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1880's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M. Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M. Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M. Y

WHISPERING GHOSTS—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. — M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

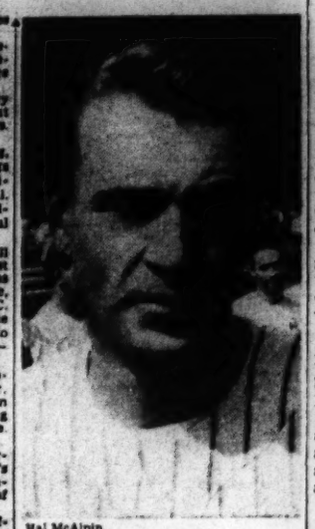
WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M. Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M. Y.



Hal McAlpin

Gary Cooper

As Lou Gehrig in "Pride of the Yankees."

Recent Releases

A DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit built on the usual lines.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

THE MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce in the costumes and against the backgrounds of the early twentieth century.—M. Y.

THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig, one of baseball's "greats," supply material for an entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences are included. Mrs. Gehrig's importance to her husband's career is stressed. Some irrelevancies and oversentimentalism; otherwise, it's first rate.—M. Y. C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on the edge of indecency. Familiar formula of rich man-hater won by insolent suitor. Contains a prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

SPY SHIP—Another implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with a varied assortment of antics.—M. Y.

Number of Refugees Interned In France Decreases Sharply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 15—The number of refugees in internment camps in France has decreased sharply during the past year, due principally to the enrollment of from 50,000 to 60,000 men in work companies, according to a report by the American Friends Service Committee, made public here today.

Persons remaining in the internment centers are for the most part the aged, feeble and physically inept, adolescents, children and women, the report says. There were about 14,720 persons in the 12 major camps in France on April 28, the committee found. Of this number, 3,800 were at Gurs, 3,200 at Rivesaltes, 1,400 at Recebedou, 1,450 at Noe, 1,900 at Vernet, 350 at Brens (formerly Reucros), 600 at Barcares, 1,350 at Les Milles, 150 at Septfonds, 190 at Bompard, 90 at Terminus and 240 at La Guiche.

Food Conditions Bad

The Quakers have been giving small supplies of supplemental food to approximately 7,000 persons in the camps. Committee representatives report that food conditions in all the camps continue to be bad, but that certain improvements have been made in the distribution of food. The main item on the menu of the children and many of the grown-ups is still the supplement of Quaker rice and chickpeas, flour and other foods supplied by the Swiss and other organizations.

One report by a Quaker representative told of some cases of weakness at the camps so severe that in the case of a fall, the patient was incapable of getting up unaided, and that cold or heat was often fatal.

All reports from the camps emphasize the need for clothing and shoes among the internees. Many children have no underclothing, the committee emphasized.

"In the face of the growing need for clothing, it is encouraging to report that the American Friends Service Committee has recently shipped 38 tons of clothing to unoccupied France for the internees of camps," the report adds.

Children Tilling

Simultaneously another report by the committees tells of school children of France tilling tiny patches of land and planting them that there may be food for the school canteens next winter. Quaker representatives in France are co-operating with municipal officials and with teacher-gardeners in efforts to find seeds and tools for the new venture, the report says.

"We feel convinced," a Quaker representative in France writes, "that in spite of all the difficulties, we must go on with each project. We will not have wasted our efforts if the idea of school gardens is taken up by the town and the villages in the departments. Nor will we have worked in vain if the children have had the joy of laboring in the sunshine for their schoolfellows and if they have learned to take real interest in so wholesome an occupation. We feel it is for them a lesson in solidarity and that it will give them a realization of their own responsibility in the reconstruction of France."

During the winter months, the Friends supplied supplementary ratons to 84,500 children in 11 of the most needy departments. The canteen program is continuing in vacation schools on a limited basis, the committee said.

Hard to Find Supplies

"It is increasingly difficult to find supplies in Europe to meet the needs of France's hungry children," the report adds. "Fresh fruits and vegetables will supplement the inadequate rations during the summer months, but the winter looms ahead with previous reserves of food exhausted. The committee is seeking new food sources to mitigate another winter's deepening misery."

The committee in a bulletin on relief in England reported that 15 cottages or converted halls have been, or are being, prepared to house evacuee families from London in the area around Banbury. Repairs on the shelters were done in most cases by neighboring Friends, although in many instances other neighbors are helping resettle bombed out or evacuee families, the report says.

"In all our work we have found that the spirit of love expressed in helpful service breaks down the barriers of suspicion and creates an atmosphere of mutual helpfulness which solves many difficulties," a Quaker representative in that area reported.

In the city's social center—Near Park Avenue—Within walking distance from the Third Church
Low Summer Rates are
SINGLE with BATH . . . from $3.00
DOUBLE with BATH . . . from $4.00
2-ROOM SUITES . . . from $5.00
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON
La Salle du Bois Restaurant. Air Cooled
The HOTEL LA SALLE
30 EAST 60th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

WHEN IN ALBANY, N.Y.
Stop at THE DE WITT CLINTON
They all speak well of it . . . a KNOTT HOTEL
JOHN J. HYLAND, Manager

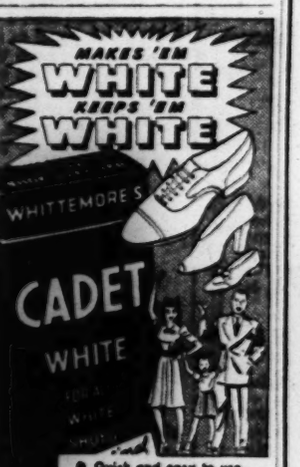
BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington St., Boston
Join Our 1943 VACATION CLUB
INTEREST BEGINS JULY 21

EXCELLENT TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
HOTEL (No Car Needed) Knickerbocker
"Biggest Value on the Boardwalk"
ATLANTIC CITY
From $3.00 per person, per day (2 in a room with bath).
Ocean bathing right from your room

IN ALBANY, N.Y.
The Wellington
ALBANY'S ONLY GARAGE-IN HOTEL

KATE SMITH
SINGS THE
PRAISES OF
Mrs. Miniver
America's beloved songstress adds M-G-M's new hit to her list of all-time
10 BEST PICTURES
BIRTH OF A NATION
IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT
THE 39 STEPS
GOODBYE, MR. CHIPS
REBECCA
NINOTCHKA
WATERLOO BRIDGE
GONE WITH THE WIND
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY
See MRS. MINIVER Coming Soon!
M-G-M Studios, Culver City, Calif.

Light in Weight Great in Value!
HOWARD Tropical Worsted Suits
Coat and Trousers
$21.75
No Charge for Alterations
Made from the finest Tropical Worsted fabrics . . . scientifically loomed to permit your body to emit excessive heat. Plain colors, stripes and plaids. All sizes up to 52 stout.
HOWARD CLOTHES
New York, 881 Broadway 1260 Broadway 1290 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 3825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 200 East Fordham Rd. Brooklyn . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 300 Fulton St. 1356 Pitkin Ave. 1772 Pitkin Ave. Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Ave. Jamaica . . . 163-20 Jamaica Ave. Flushing . . . 39-09 Main St. White Plains . . . 186 Main St. Newark . . . 82 Market St. Jersey City . . . 320 Central Ave. Paterson . . . 190 Market St. Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market St. 1511 Chestnut St. 24th and South St. Upper Darby, Pa. . . . 67 South Front St. Boston . . . 605 Washington St. 342 Washington St. Worcester . . . 194 Front St. Providence . . . 300 Weybosset St. Syracuse . . . 325 South Salina St. Pittsburgh . . . 233 Fifth Ave. Chicago . . . 272 So. State St. 6345 So. Halsted St. 11121 So. Michigan Ave.



Quick and easy to use
Makes shoes look like new
Applies smoothly and evenly
Cadet 10¢ — Big Bostonian size 23¢ (Free applicator in package)
At Grocery, Dept., Shoe, 5 & 10¢ stores and wherever shoe polish is sold
WHITTEMORE SHOE POLISHES
THE NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR SHOES
WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP., Cambridge, Mass.

Insurance Company of North America
150 1792 1942 "ANNIVERSARY" Founded 1792
PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL $12,

The Home Forum

The Announcer

AT THE FOOT of the hill, where the winding country road leaves the fields and rivers and begins to take on a more sober and civilized character, there lies a deep pool. It is surrounded by trees and bushes and long blades of grass, with a straggling laburnum leaning over the bank to drop its flowers into the water and thus turn the water to gold.

A fir tree stands straight and tall on one side of the pool with a warmth of deep red cones, like sturdy Christmas trees, decorating its branches. On the topmost twig, where the tree ends in a fine point against the sky, a bird was perching, still and silent. One might almost have believed it to be a toy—a special gift for some happy child.

* * *

It had been a day of unbroken sunshine, with the Cotswold lanes decked out like brides, so fair was the wealth of white may on the hawthorn bushes, so lacy the meadow-sweet that covered the banks. Beneath the chestnut trees, the ground was strewn with coral blossoms and white blossoms waiting for the ceremony to begin.

The birds had sung incessantly, but their songs had been interrupted by strange music. Giant insects had beaten their way across the sky with grinding violence, and huge wings, that were not as other wings are, had thrown odd shadows across the meadowland. They had passed with uncanny swiftness from hill to hill, disappearing into the distance almost before they had come and contrasting sharply with the gently beating pulse of the countryside.

* * *

The old stone sundials that cannot lie gave seven as the hour, and the light was that of seven and there was no evening dew on the sun-warmed grass; but time had changed, like so many other things, and I knew that the hour of seven was already past and that the summer night was approaching even while the sun was high above the horizon and the sky clear of stars. I leant over the old "dry" wall, built so cunningly without mortar, and plucked a fine dandelion clock from a battalion of dandelion clocks standing in strong formation among the long grasses. I blew the head eight times and watched the seeds parachuting lightly away on a miniature breeze. I blew again, and the cushion that had held the seeds was bare. It was a double-summer-time dandelion without doubt.

"Nine o'clock," I said to myself, and thought of the millions of little people in millions of little homes anxiously waiting in a nightly circle round the world for news of what had happened on that matchless summer day.

* * *

From the old church that guarded the village on the hill sounded the nine strokes of the clock, gathering their music from the heavy stones that formed the tower; and then, as if the entire universe had paused to hear the first words of the broadcast, a complete hush fell upon everything.

I stood with the empty dandelion head in my hand, my eyes on the golden water of the pool, waiting for something to happen.

From the tip of the fir tree came a voice, clear and strong and unmistakable. It was the only sound anywhere and it rang out far and wide.

"Good-evening, everybody," said the voice. "Here is the nine o'clock news, and this is the Nightingale singing it—"

I waited by the wall until the broadcast was over, and then I faced the hill which I had always found so steep. I was at the top in a twinkling; and the sun blazed in each cottage window and every bush was aflame. As I wandered home, it seemed that the whole sky was filled with the music that the nightingale had made.

DOROTHY ANN LOVELL

By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WATCHING THE BREAKERS": *A Painting by Winslow Homer*

View From a Lighthouse

This is the freest place of all:
There are no limits, broad or tall.
Across the earth, no eye can reach
A broader span than from this beach.
Yellow has a finite glow,
Red circumscribes where sight may go;
Only blueness—color of
Waves beneath and sky above—
Only blueness like this place
Dissolves the boundaries of space.
Here can the mind, relieved of care,
Expand in the clear, blowing air
To grasp at an hypothesis
Basic and as pure as this:
Two parallels, the sky and sea,
Meeting at infinity.

BARBARA OVERTON

Out in a dark, lost kingdom of their own,
Sea and nor'east weather
Range the beach together.

Spilling on foaming, windward shores
The booty of the deep.
Breaking across the sleep
Of gull and child and land-wise men,
Shaking roof and rafter.
In wild laughter

Threatening rows of rain-swept cottages.
Roaring pirate tunes
On down the dunes.

BIANCA BRADBURY

Indispensable

to Individual Progress

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons, studied daily by Christian Scientists, and read at the Sunday services throughout the world. Published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 8 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-2

Encounter in Ecuador

UNLIKE AFRICA, South America has comparatively little animal life. We kept an eye out in vain for a possible tapir, peccary, ocelot or jaguar—all the other large animals, according to zoologists, had perished in the last Ice Age.

Three hours of hard going and we were glad to stop for a rest. . . .

While we were sitting quietly, we heard a sudden crackling in the undergrowth. "Jaguar," I thought at once, but realized that no jaguar would crash through the bush so noisily. We rose to our feet and stood watching. Across the path, only a few yards ahead, and quite unaware of our presence, passed in single file three scarlet shadows armed with machetes.

"Colorados," whispered André.

"*Oiga,*" called the guide. "Hey, there."

Instantly the three Indians froze in their tracks, their heads turned in unison in our direction. We raised our hands, showing we had no weapons, and waited, as slowly and hesitantly they approached. They wore short skirts, ending just above the knee, blue and red stripes alternating on a white background. Each had a sort of calotte of braided cotton fiber twisted around his head.

We held out penknives, looking glasses, and fishhooks, which the Colorados eagerly accepted.

"Where is your village?" André asked.

"*Alla,*" one of them answered, and pointed back in the direction from which they had come.

"We would like to visit it."

"*Si, si,*" and they turned to lead the way, now and again looking to make sure we followed, tilting back their heads to see under the bowl-cut of hair half concealing their eyes. . . .

The village was not far. On top of a rising knoll near a stream, we arrived at a clearing in which stood a single house. Several women in ankle-long skirts and untrimmed hair came to meet us; contrary to the men, they had only the face and crown of the head painted. Several boys, striped and reddened like their fathers, watched us from a prudent distance.

Hearing our arrival, the chief of the group—if chief he could be called in such a primitive society—came stalking out of the jungle, majestic in a kind of toga thrown over his shoulder and barrel chest. We shook hands. . . . He then led the way to the house, which was large enough for the entire family—sons, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren. It was divided into two sections, one a sort of glorified veranda, where we sat down on benches of balsa wood.

André was much interested in a large marimba, which he said had probably been derived from the Negroes on the coast. Each note was sounded on a bar of chonta palm wood. Hanging under each bar to give the tone resonance, was a tube of bamboo. These tubes were graded in length, the longest for the deepest tone and gradually becoming shorter as you went up the scale. We asked for a sample of their music, and one Tsatchela played the melody, another the accompaniment. André then won general approval by performing "My Wild Irish Rose" as a solo. . . .

It was most uncommon to find a tribe whose customs apparently had not been affected in the slightest by contact with whites. Even their dress, ordinarily the first thing to be affected, was still the same. They wanted nothing to do with outsiders, or, in fact, with anyone except their own family group.—From "Passport to Adventure," by LEWIS N. CORLOW. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

An Eighteenth-Century Best Seller

"ROBINSON CRUSOE" (1719) is the earliest English novel of incident. It was at once recognized in England and throughout literary Europe as something different from the picaresque story to which it is akin. . . . The aim of Defoe was to invest his narrative with a sense of reality; to this end he made use of every device at his command to deceive the reader. He took as a model for his narrative the form that best produces the illusion of truth—that of current memoirs with the accompaniment of a diary. He adroitly remarks in his preface that he is only the editor of a private man's adventures, and adds confidentially that he believes "the thing to be a just history of fact," at least, that "there is no appearance of fiction in it." He begins his story very modestly by briefly sketching the boyhood of a rogue who runs away to sea—one of thousands—and thus gradually prepares the reader for those experiences which are to culminate in the shipwreck on the Island of Despair. When he gets his Crusoe there, he does not send him on a quest for exciting adventures, but surprises us by a matter-of-fact account of Crusoe's expedients for feeding and clothing himself and making himself comfortable. . . . To put it briefly, Defoe humanized adventure.

"Robinson Crusoe" was the most immediately popular fiction that had yet been written. At once it became a part of the world's literature, and it remains such to this day.—From "The Development of the English Novel," by WILBUR L. CROSS. (New York: Macmillan.)

Proving Man's Superiority to Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS, according to Mark's Gospel, rebuked the tradition-bound scribes and Pharisees when they found fault with the disciples for eating bread with unwashed hands. Then he called all the people to him and said (Mark 7:15), "There is nothing from without a man, that entering into him can defile him: but the things which come out of him, those are they that defile the man." His words included more than rebuke of ritualism, as he showed still more clearly when, upon entering the house with them, he replied to the disciples' inquiry concerning the parable with the challenging statement (Mark 7:21-23), "From within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness: all these evil things come from within, and defile the man."

If the erroneous thinking which one indulges causes his difficulties, obviously the way to eliminate them is through the correction and purification of his thought. By his words and works, as recorded in the Gospels, Christ Jesus consistently showed that physical ills and all discordant conditions are the outward expression of wrong thinking. Moreover, he quickly healed all manner of sickness by helping the victims to turn from their erroneous beliefs and practices. His healing method cured disease, and, if they were responsive to his teaching, improved the character of those he helped. Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, clarifies and makes available in this age the demonstrable spiritual Science practiced by Jesus, which destroys evil and disease by annulling the material beliefs which give rise to them.

Submitting to the age-old delusion that circumstance, autocratic individuals, material laws, and outward events govern men, some, viewing world conditions today, may feel helpless and hopeless. If evil were real and belonged to God's man, there could be no safety. But material conditions cannot prevent the spiritual realization of peace, happiness, and security. Though it may seem impractical, there is but one thing the individual needs to change, and that is his material view of evil as real, powerful, inevitable, and an entity to be dealt with externally. Our spiritual superiority to any attack of error, and our ability, through divine help, to bar our mental door against evil beliefs, is made clear in Christian Science, which reveals God as omnipotent, omnipresent good, and the real man as inseparable from Him.

God is infinite Spirit or Mind, the divine Principle or origin of all that really exists. The creation of Spirit must be wholly spiritual, the expression of true intelligence, and ever the object of God's impartial and universal love. Nothing wrong can be known to God, good, or His perfect, spiritual creation, which the Bible describes as "very good" (Genesis 1:31). Discord is apparent to the material senses only, and is not real. It is not true, but exists in a distorted sense of things. Herein lies the possibility of correction. To see spiritual realities as they are, and man as God made him, is to dispel evil with the spiritual or right view. Commenting on Jesus' method, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

The divine plan includes no evil for man, God's beloved son. Hence, one is not confronted with the gigantic task of overcoming an evil and powerful entity, but simply with the giving up of his own belief in that which, though a nonentity, deceitfully masquerades as power and reality. Having God-given dominion, one is equipped with divine power to rule evil beliefs and false conditions from his experience by eliminating them from his thought. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, pp. 392, 393), "The issues of pain or pleasure must come through mind, and like a watchman forsaking his post, we admit the intruding belief, forgetting that through divine help we can forbid this entrance."

To understand that health and happiness are divinely supplied to all, to refrain from admitting as real that which is unlike God, is to stand on sure ground. "Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously," Mrs. Eddy further points out in Science and Health (p. 392). Under God's law, to which alone we are subject, good is necessary and inevitable. Standing mentally and firmly on the side of good, one proves that the real man in God's likeness is superior to sin and sickness.

How true is Jesus' saying that nothing from without can defile! Suffering is not induced by so-called material laws. Any erroneous belief is powerless unless, through fear, we tacitly or consciously accept it and allow it to govern us. God is All-in-all, all-inclusive good. Everything that really exists, that has presence or power, that is essential to the completeness and perfection of God's creation, is good.

The kingdom of heaven, harmony, is, as Jesus said, "at hand," or "within," within the range of spiritually enlightened thought. Now is it possible for us to become conscious of the real man's perfect, harmonious being, for as John declared (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese)

Provando a superioridade do homem sôbre o mal

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

CRISTO JESÚS, de acôrdo com o Evangelho de S. Marcos, censurou a intolerância dos escribas e fariseus que, apegados às tradições, criticaram os discípulos por comerem pão sem lavar as mãos. Nessa ocasião êle chamou todo o povo para junto dêle e disse (Marcos 7:15), "Nada há, fora do homem, que, entrando nele, o possa contaminar; mas o que sai dêle isso é que contamina o homem." Suas palavras continham mais do que censura ao ritualismo, como êle explicou com maior clareza ainda, quando, ao entrar em casa com os discípulos respondeu-lhes a pergunta relativa à parábola, com esta declaração incisiva (Marcos 7:21-23), "Porque do interior do coração dos homens saem os maus pensamentos, os adultérios, as fornicações, os homicídios, os furtos, a avareza, as maldades, o engano, a dissolução, a inveja, a blasfêmia, a soberba, a loucura. Todos êstes males procedem de dentro e contaminam o homem."

Se o pensar errôneo a que indolentemente nos entregamos é a causa de nossas dificuldades, é claro que o modo de eliminá-las consiste em corrigir e purificar nossos pensamentos. Por suas palavras e obras, registradas nos Evangelhos, Cristo Jesús mostrou com perseverança que a doença física e tôdas as condições de discórdia são a expressão exteriorizada de um modo de pensar errado. Além disso êle curava rapidamente tôdas as formas de doença ao ajudar as vítimas dessas enfermidades a abandonarem suas crenças e práticas errôneas. Seu método curativo sanava as doenças e melhorava tambem o caráter daqueles a quem êle curava desde que estes aceitassem, receptivos, os seus ensinamentos. A Ciência Cristã, descoberta e fundada por Mary Baker Eddy, aclara e torna utilizável na época atual a demonstrável Ciência espiritual que Jesús praticava, e esta Ciência destroi o mal e a doença por anular a crença material que lhes dá procedência.

Quando nos submetemos às velhíssimas ilusões de que as circunstâncias, os indivíduos autocráticos, as leis materiais, e os acontecimentos que nos são estranhos governam os homens, poderíamos, ao contemplar as condições atuais do mundo sentir-nos desamparados e sem esperança. Se o mal fosse real e pertencesse ao homem que Deus fez, não poderia haver segurança. Mas as condições materiais não podem impedir a realização espiritual de paz, felicidade, e segurança. Embora possa parecer que isto seja impraticável, há apenas uma coisa que o indivíduo tem de mudar, e isto é o seu modo de encarar o mal como se fosse real, poderoso, inevitável, e uma entidade com a qual se tenha de lidar externamente. Nossa superioridade espiritual sôbre qualquer ataque do êrro, e nossa habilidade de, com a ajuda divina, trancar nossa porta mental contra as crenças más, é exposta com clareza na Ciência Cristã, que revela Deus na Sua onipotência, como o bem onipresente, e o homem real inseparável d'Êle.

Deus é Espírito infinito ou Mente, o Princípio divino ou origem de tudo o que realmente existe. A criação do Espírito tem de ser inteiramente espiritual, a expressão de verdadeira inteligência, e é sempre o objeto do amor imparcial e universal de Deus. Nada do que é mau pode ser conhecido por Deus, o bem, ou por Sua criação espiritual e perfeita, que a Bíblia descreve como "muito bom" (Gênese 1:31). Só aos sentidos materiais é que a discórdia parece existir, mas ela não é real. Ela não é verdadeira mas existe num sentido adulterado das coisas. É nisto que está a possibilidade de se fazer correção. Ver as realidades espirituais como elas são, e ver o homem como Deus o fez significa expulsar o mal com a visão espiritual ou correta. Num comentário sôbre o método de Jesús, Mrs. Eddy escreve *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. 476, 477): "Jesús, pela Ciência, via o homem perfeito, que para êle estava presente onde aos mortais parece estar o homem pecador e mortal. Neste homem perfeito o Salvador via a própria semelhança de Deus, e esta visão correta do homem curava os doentes."

O plano divino não inclue nenhum mal para o homem, o filho amado de Deus. Não estamos, portanto, confrontados com a tarefa gigantesca de vencer uma entidade má e poderosa, mas simplesmente com a de abandonar as nossas próprias crenças naquilo que, embora não seja uma entidade, finge enganosamente ser poder e ter realidade. Com o dominio que Deus nos deu estamos munidos do poder divino para expulsar crenças e condições más da nossa experiência, eliminando-as dos nossos pensamentos. Mrs. Eddy escreve (ibid. pgs. 392, 393), "É pela mente que nos vem a dor ou o prazer, e qual sentinela que abandona o seu posto, admitimos a crença intrusa, esquecendo-nos de que com a ajuda divina podemos vedar-lhe a entrada."

Nossa compreensão de que a saúde e a felicidade são dádivas divinas para todos, e o nosso contrôlo afim de não admitir realidade naquilo que não é semelhante a Deus, significam estarmos de pé sôbre terreno firme. "Se admitirdes apenas conclusões tais como as que desejais ver realizadas em resultados físicos, controlareis harmoniosamente a vós mesmos" explica ainda Mrs. Eddy em *Science and Health* (pg. 392). Sob a lei de Deus, única à qual estamos sujeitos, o bem é necessário e inevitável. Tomando posição mental e firmemente ao lado do bem provamos que o homem real na semelhança de Deus é superior ao pecado e à doença.

Como são verdadeiras as palavras de Jesús de que nada de fora pode contaminar! O sofrimento não é causado pelas assim-chamadas leis materiais. Qualquer crença errônea não tem poder, a não ser que, pelo mêdo, tacitamente ou concientemente a aceitemos e permitamos que ela nos governe. Deus é Tudo-em-tudo, o bem que tudo abrange. Tudo quanto realmente existe, que tem presença ou poder, que é essencial à integridade e perfeição da criação de Deus, é bom.

O reino do céu, harmonia, está, como Jesús disse, "à mão", ou "dentro", dentro do alcance do pensamento espiritualmente iluminado. Agora é possível tornarmo-nos concientes do ser harmonioso e perfeito do homem real, porque como João declarou (I João 3:2), "Amados, agora somos filhos de Deus."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Perception

Let us sit here awhile in the bright sun.
Almost have we forgotten the way of the grass—
See how it grows as it has always done.
Do not pass.

See how the wind would reap from field and tree,—
Yet still the tender leaf stands straight and green.
In a changeful time, remember this certainty
Clearly seen.

HARRY WILLIAM NELSON

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges $2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges 4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges ... 5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges 6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges 7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges 7.50
Reader's Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR, *Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Women Among 'Forgotten Groups' in War Effort.....By Mary Hornaday

An Army Major, discussing the Waacs, remarked privately the other day that there are three "forgotten groups" in the United States—the Negroes, the Jews, and the women. "And sometimes," he added, "I think the women get the worst of it."

Much the same sentiment was expressed this week at the annual meeting of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in Denver by Dr. Minnie L. Maffett of Dallas, Texas, National President, who charged the nation with failing to make full use of its womanpower, "perhaps the newest and least-used weapon in the whole arsenal of the United States."

This may come as a surprise to men who have seen women seeping into their plants in the last few months, taking over elevator-running jobs, bank windows, messenger service, and scores of other posts formerly held by men of draft age.

What Dr. Maffett was talking about were the higher policy-making jobs. She demanded that specially qualified women be given the opportunity to take part in the determination of the Government's war policies and "help plan and direct the Government program for the winning of the peace after the war."

"This Is a Man's War"

Dr. Maffett is right in saying that there are no high-ranking women in either the war or peace-planning setup thus far. This is a man's war and they seem determined to carry it to its finish with as little help from women as possible.

On a list of 146 highest ranking officials of the War Production Board, Dr. Maffett found not one woman. Other war agencies were almost as remiss in calling on women for war service.

True, the Army has its WAAC, whose training will get under way in Fort Des Moines, Iowa, next week. The Navy is still struggling to get its women's reserve established by Congress and has apparently picked Miss Mildred McAfee, Wellesley College President, to head the corps, whose scope has been considerably whittled down since it was first envisioned by Dr. Margaret Chung, Chinese-descended woman physician of San Francisco.

Thousands of women who were turned down for the WAAC will try to join the Women's Naval Reserve as soon as enlisting begins. Not all will be able to get in. Many will go home disgruntled because Uncle Sam can't use their full-time services in war jobs.

Some will try to get jobs in munitions factories. In some tight labor markets like Akron, Ohio, or Indianapolis, Ind., they will have a good chance of getting in, but in places like New York City, they may be told their services are not yet needed.

Title Without the Pay

Most startling affront yet handed women in the present war is the Controller General's refusal to pay a Colonel's salary to Col. Julia O. Fikke, head of the Army Nurse Corps, because, he says, the word "person" in the law creating the Army must be read "male person" unless and until Congress says otherwise.

In other words, though the War Department at the outset of the war decided that Colonel Fikke should have a promotion from Major to Colonel and a full rank instead of a relative rank for the duration, she has the title, but the Controller won't give her the pay that is supposed to go with the honor.

Mrs. Veta Culp Hobby, head of the Waacs, wears a Colonel's eagle on the shoulder of her new uniform but she has the relative rank of major and is called "Director." In other words, women in this war emergency are getting the titles but not the equal authority and responsibility they would like.

The women's clubs of the country have not been used to their fullest for understanding of the Government's war program. Initiative for studying and helping to enforce rationing and price ceiling programs has generally come from the clubs themselves rather than from Leon Henderson's OPA in Washington. Labor groups, especially the women's auxiliaries of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, have been strong in their support of these Government control programs but have been sadly disappointed in OPA Consumer Chief Dexter Keezer's fear of housewives as "busy-bodies."

Absence of women in policy-making posts in the rationing program has produced ludicrous situations, Dr. Maffett pointed out in her Denver speech. Recently, she recounted, the United States Women's Bureau received an excited call from the OPM. A deep bass voice at the other end of the telephone was saying: "We are at a meeting and are trying to allocate rubber for women's undergarments. How much rubber must be used in a woman's corset?"

In cases where women have had a voice in OPA curtailments, it has generally been through trades and not as consumers.

Work on Peace Commission?

Some women pointedly remark that this is a man's war. "Men," they say, "got us into it. Now let them fight it." If they feel that way, they at least ought to be concerning themselves with the place women are going to play in the peace to come. Women supposedly have more of the spiritual characteristics on which experts are agreed the next peace must be based if it is to be lasting.

Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California has a bill before Congress for the appointment of a commission to act as a clearing house for peace plans. Five members would be appointed from the Senate, five from the House, and 24 by the President from various fields of endeavor. Why not reserve a place on the commission for Anne O'Hare McCormick or Vera Micheles Dean or some other qualified woman that you think of?

Representative Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina proudly put in the Congressional Record this week a description of the war activities of the women of Bamberg County, S. C. They are serving as airplane spotters, contributing to the USO, inviting soldiers to their homes, growing victory gardens, serving chicken and rice suppers for the Home Guard and collecting rubber.

These are worthy activities for American women, but certain energetic thinking individuals are capable of greater things.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Home-Town Vacations.....By Everett M. Smith

"Having a grand time. Weather's perfect. Wish you were here."

The same old annual summer's greeting had turned up again on a vacation postcard—forerunner of the same old grist—the news from fellow workers away from their desks for a couple of weeks. News from the mountains. From the seashore. From distant communities.

Always the same old "newsy" greetings. "Having a grand time. . . ."

And always the same good old pictures. Historic shrines. Monuments. Fine public buildings. Crowded beaches. Beautiful city parks, resplendent with myriad blooms.

Yes (turning the card over), here was another of the same sort. A beautiful city park with its rows of flower-bordered paths. Trees. Grass. A fountain. . . .

Ah, but what this? Strangely familiar, those swan boats!

A quick switchback to the postmark. "Boston."

We knew it. Good old Bob just would have his fun. Yet, come to think of it, he'd said before he left that he and the family were staying at home this year. Gasoline difficult to obtain. Tires wearing down all too quickly. Besides, vacation money needed for War Bonds.

Still, he had thought of us, back in the office. "Having a grand time. Weather's perfect. Wish you were here."

Back to the picture side again. Boston's Public Garden at its best. 'Twas the sort of postcard which thousands of out-of-towners pick up by the dozens at the nearest five and ten, and hastily inscribe by the wholesale— ". . . Wish you were here."

How long it had been since an-hour-with-little-to-do-but-gaze-upon-the-beauties-of-nature had taken us through that Public Garden. And there had been that long-promised ride again on the swan boats.

There'd been other places, too. And memory slips back to the postcard rack with its views of good old Bostontown.

The State House on Beacon Hill, its once-gilded dome now gray with dimout paint. We'd often meant to explore its corridors.

The Old State House, too, where the Declaration of Independence is still read every Fourth of July. How many times we'd told ourselves we simply must look it over!

Now, had we been visiting Philadelphia, we'd certainly never miss the Liberty Bell at Independence Hall. But here in Boston, with the Old State House so handy, there'd been no particular need to hustle over to see its treasures. They could wait.

Then, the view of Faneuil Hall, "Cradle of Liberty." Well, we had been there once, to a patriotic mass meeting. But there'd been no opportunity to look the place over properly. We'd come again—but never had.

Bunker Hill Monument, too. It's 295 stairs are closed now for the duration. But how often we'd promised ourselves we'd climb to the top if it took all day.

And there's Franklin Park. And the Museum of Natural History. And the Old North Church.

Postcard visions fade for the moment to be replaced by our own vacation plans. We just hadn't gone too far with them this year. There'd been the uncertainty about travel. Gasoline restrictions. Tire rationing. Trains bulging to capacity with travelers. . . .

Well—why not? Bob's postcard had clinched it! We'd stay in Boston this year, doing the very things we'd somehow never found time for before. And see all the things we'd always aimed to see.

And, when it comes our vacation time, we'll reciprocate with a card to Bob.

The Frog Pond on Boston Common? The Art Museum? Or will it be one of the Paul Revere House?

We haven't quite decided that yet. But it surely will be one of them. For we're staying home and taking them all in this summer.

To Change the Subject:

Little Grunions on the Run.....By Rodney L. Brink

At 9:45 p. m., July 13, delicious little fishes obligingly swam far up on the sands of many Southern California beaches, and accommodatingly rested there long enough to be caught by agile hands which were aided and abetted by active feet.

In other words, the "grunion run" was in progress according to schedule. The moon was on the rise as they came inshore.

Many persons who have not seen the phenomenon of the grunion run doubt the factuality of the story. Many coming out from interior States regard it as a fisherman's whopper until they see it happen, and probably get their feet wet joining in the almost irresistible chase.

This summer the eel-like little fish had an advantage they have not enjoyed before. No flashlights were permitted which could be used to flash against their shining white sides and reveal their resting place. No fires were allowed on the beaches to warm the swarms of zealous grunion catchers. It is the war.

Nets and other artificial obstacles to bar the stranded grunion in its efforts to race back across the wet sands to sea water may not be used. Bare hands are the only implements permitted by law. Vast grunion runs of the past have been thinned by putting too heavy odds against the little fishes. The grunion hordes, which spawn at the point of the highest lap of the waves of a high tide, do not stay long on the sands, but usually ride the next wave back into the sea.

The obliging piscatorial tidbits were more appreciated than ever this year. They were harder to catch, due to lack of lights, and West Coast fish markets generally are not what they used to be before many fishing boats were laid up for the duration and others were taken over for wartime duties. Fish is scarcer and costlier.

Recipe for cooking grunion: Rinse thoroughly in fresh water to remove all sand, and cook to a medium brown in deep fat, like French-fried potatoes. Most appetizing.

U.S. Navy Tells Full Story of Battle of Midway Island

20 ships of the Japanese armada listed as sunk or damaged — U. S. fatalities put at 307.

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Navy Department in an official recapitulation of the Battle of Midway Island which took place early in June revealed today that of the Japanese armada of 80 ships making the attack 20 were sunk or damaged, that 275 Japanese planes were destroyed and 4,800 Japanese lost at a cost to the American forces of one destroyer sunk, the aircraft carrier Yorktown put out of commission, and the loss of only 307 lives.

Following is the text of the Navy Department's Communiqué, No. 97:

1. Early in June, near the island of Midway about 1,100 miles to the westward of Pearl Harbor, units of our Army, Navy, and Marine Corps joined action with a strong Japanese invasion fleet which was approaching our Midway outpost.

The voluminous reports of the details of the battle of Midway have been studied and evaluated so that this résumé now becomes possible.

2. After the defeat of the Japanese in the battle of the Coral Sea between May 4 and May 8, our shore-based reconnaissance aircraft and submarines reported a general withdrawal of the enemy naval ships from the Southwest Pacific toward Japan. Concentration of enemy naval units made it apparent that large-scale offensive operations were planned by the enemy.

But the exact nature of the plan of the attack could only be guessed.

The enemy had learned in the battle of the Coral Sea that the sea approaches to Australia were strongly defended. It appeared logical, therefore, that the enemy's next thrust would come in some other area—possibly Hawaii, Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, or even the Pacific Coast of the United States. In accordance with this estimate, United States naval surface forces were deployed in the area between Midway and the Aleutian Islands. Bases in the outlying islands and in Alaska were reinforced by long-range, shore-based aircraft. Similar precautionary measures also were taken on the Pacific Coast and in the vicinity of the Panama Canal.

Strong Force Spotted

3. At about 9 a. m., June 3, United States naval patrol planes reported a strong force of enemy ships about 700 miles off Midway, proceeding eastward. Nine United States Army "Flying Fortresses" based on Midway immediately were ordered to intercept and attack the approaching enemy. The Japanese force was observed to be approaching in five columns and was composed of many cruisers, transports, cargo vessels and other escort ships. The Army bombers scored hits on one cruiser and one transport. Both ships were severely damaged and left burning. Some lesser damage was done to other vesels in the formation. Later, during the night, four Navy "Catalina" flying boats located and attacked the same enemy group by moonlight. These four planes scored two torpedo hits on large enemy ships, one of which is believed to have sunk.

4. About dawn on June 4, several groups of Army medium and heavy bombers, and United States Marine Corps dive bombers and torpedo planes took to the air from Midway to attack the approaching enemy. The results of this attack were as follows:

(A) Four Army torpedo bombers attacked two enemy aircraft carriers through a heavy screen of enemy fighter protection and a curtain of antiaircraft fire. One torpedo hit on a carrier is believed to have been made. Two of the four bombers failed to return.

(B) Six Marine Corps torpedo planes attacked the enemy force in the face of heavy odds. It is believed this group secured one hit on an enemy ship. Only one of these six planes returned to its base.

(C) Sixteen Marine Corps dive bombers attacked and scored three hits on a carrier, which is believed to have been the Soryu. Only half of the attacking planes returned.

(D) Another group of 11 Marine Corps dive bombers made a later attack on enemy ships and reported two bomb hits on an enemy battleship, which was left smoking and listing.

(E) A group of 16 United States Army "Flying Fortresses" carried out high-level bombing attacks scoring three hits on enemy carriers. One carrier was left smoking heavily.

40 Enemy Planes Downed

5. Meanwhile, at 6:35 a. m. (Midway time, June 4), shortly after the Marine Corps planes had left Midway to carry out an attack mission, the island, itself, was attacked by a large group of carrier-based enemy planes. They were engaged by a badly outnumbered Marine Corps fighter force, which met the enemy in the air as he arrived. These defending fighters, aided by antiaircraft batteries, shot down at least 40 of the enemy planes. Several more were damaged. As the result of this fighter defense, the material damage to shore installations, though serious, was not disabling. No plane was caught grounded at Midway.

6. The Midway-based air forces had struck the approaching Japanese fleet with their full strength, but the enemy did not appear to have been checked. It was estimated that only 10 enemy ships had been damaged out of a total enemy force of approximately 80 ships then converging on Midway.

It was learned later that our aerial attacks had caused the enemy carrier force to change its course. They began a retirement to the northwestward some time between 8:30 and 9:30 a. m., on the morning of June 4. Their complete change of course was not observed by our shore-based planes because the change came after the planes had delivered their attacks and while they were returning to Midway to rearm.

Ships Brought Into Position

8. Meanwhile, United States naval forces afloat were being brought into position. Our carrier-based aircraft were launched and were proceeding to the spot where the enemy's previous course and speed would have placed him had he chosen to continue the assault, as expected. Unaware of the enemy's change of course, one group of carrier-based fighters and dive bombers searched along the reported track to the southeast until shortage of gas forced them to abandon the search and go in to Midway.

Some were forced down at sea when they ran out of gas. Most of those forced down were later rescued. The commanding officer of a different flight composed of fighters, dive bombers, and torpedo planes made an accurate estimate of the situation and concluded that the enemy was retreating. Fifteen torpedo planes from this group, therefore, located the enemy to the westward and proceeded to attack at once without protection or assistance of any kind.

Many Hits Scored

Although some hits were reported by radio from these airplanes and although some enemy fighters were shot down, the total damage inflicted by this squadron in this attack may never be known. None of these 15 planes returned. The sole survivor of the 30 officers and men of this squadron was Ensign G. H. Gay, Jr., U. S. N. R., who scored one torpedo hit on an enemy carrier before he was shot down.

9. Other carrier-based groups of torpedo planes proceeded to press the attack after the enemy had been located. In spite of heavy losses during these attacks, the torpedo planes engaged the attention of the enemy fighters and antiaircraft batteries to such a degree that our dive bombers were able to drop bomb after bomb on the enemy ships without serious interference. As the result, the Navy dive bombers scored many hits and during this phase of the action inflicted upon the enemy the following damage:

(A) The Kaga, Akagi, and Soryu, aircraft carriers, were severely damaged. Gasoline in planes caught on their flight decks ignited, starting fires which burned until each carrier had sunk.

(B) two battleships were hit. One was left burning fiercely.

(C) One destroyer was hit and is believed to have sunk.

10. Shortly after this battle, a force of about 36 enemy planes from the undamaged carrier Hiryu attacked the U. S. aircraft carrier Yorktown and her escorts. Eleven of 18 Japanese bombers in the group were shot down by our fighters before their bombs were dropped. Seven got through our fighter protection. Of these 7, one was disintegrated by a surface ship's antiaircraft fire; a second dropped its bomb-load into the sea and plunged after it; while a third was torn to shreds by machine-gun fire from United States fighter planes. Four enemy bombers escaped after scoring three direct hits.

Heavy Attack on Yorktown

11. Shortly afterward, 12 to 15 enemy torpedo planes escorted by fighters attacked the Yorktown. Between 4 and 7 of this group were destroyed by our fighters and 3 were shot down by antiaircraft fire before they could launch their torpedoes. Five succeeded in launching torpedoes, but all 5 were destroyed as they attempted to escape. The Yorktown was hit during this assault and put out of action. The damage caused a list which rendered her flight deck useless for landings and takeoffs. Her aircraft, however, continued the battle operating from other United States carriers.

12. While this attack on the Yorktown was in progress, some of her own planes located the Japanese carrier Hiryu in company with battleships, cruisers and destroyers. Our carrier planes immediately launched an attack against this newly located force. The Hiryu was hit repeatedly and left blazing from stem to stern. She sank the following morning. Two of the enemy battleships were pounded severely by bombers and the heavy cruiser was damaged severely.

13. During the same afternoon (June 4), a United States submarine scored three torpedo hits on the smoking carrier Soryu as the enemy was attempting to take it in tow. These hits caused an outbreak of fresh flames which engulfed the carrier and forced the crew to abandon ship. At about sunset heavy explosions and huge billows of smoke were observed. The Soryu sank during the night.

14. Just before sunset (June 4) United States Army bombers delivered a heavy bomb attack on the severely crippled and burning ships. Three hits were scored on a damaged carrier (probably the Akagi); one hit was scored on a large ship; one hit on a cruiser which was left burning; and one destroyer was damaged and believed to have sunk.

Mastery of Air Won

15. The situation at sundown on June 4, was as follows:

(A) United States forces had gained mastery of the air in the region of Midway.

(B) Two carriers, Kaga and Akagi, had been hit by many bombs and torpedoes from Army planes and carrier-based naval aircraft in the morning, and the Akagi had been further damaged by Army aircraft in the late afternoon. One of these two carriers was reported by Ensign Gay to have been shelled and finished off by a Japanese cruiser. Both enemy carriers sank or were sunk by the Japanese before morning.

(C) The Soryu had been hit heavily by Marine Corps dive bombers, Army bombers, carrier-based planes, and a submarine. She sank during the night.

(D) The Hiryu had been put out of action by carrier aircraft after her own planes had damaged the Yorktown. The Hiryu sank early the following morning.

(E) Two enemy battleships had been damaged, one severely.

(F) One enemy destroyer had been sunk.

(G) One enemy transport and several other ships had been damaged.

(H) The U. S. S. Yorktown had been put out of action.

16. Early in the morning of June 5, an enemy submarine shelled Midway briefly but caused no damage. Our shore batteries returned the fire. At dawn our forces were marshalling their strength for further assaults against the enemy fleets which by now had separated into several groups, all in full retreat. Unfavorable flying weather made search to the northwest of Midway difficult and hazardous but a flight of United States Army "Flying Fortresses" managed to contact an enemy contingent of battleships and cruisers to the westward of Midway. They attacked, and scored a direct hit on the damaged cruiser. Another bomb damaged the same cruiser's steering gear. She was last observed listing badly and turning in tight circles. This attack was followed quickly by a second Army Air Force attack which scored a hit on the stern of a heavy cruiser. Meanwhile, at about noon (June 5) United States Marine Corps aircraft located the damaged enemy cruiser and delivered one direct hit.

17. In the afternoon of June 5, Army "Flying Fortresses" attacked enemy cruisers again and scored three direct hits upon one heavy cruiser. On the return trip, one of these planes was lost; a second was forced down at sea 15 miles from Midway. All except one of the crew of the second plane were rescued. A local bad weather condition to the northwest of Midway hampered the search operations of our carrier planes which were seeking the enemy in that area. Throughout the night of June 5-6, our aircraft carriers steamed to the westward in pursuit of the enemy.

Enemy Units Discovered

18. Early in the morning of June 6 a search by carrier aircraft discovered two groups of enemy ships, each containing cruisers and destroyers. Between 9:30 and 10:00 a. m., our carrier planes attacked one group which contained the heavy cruisers Mikuma and Mogami and three destroyers. At least two bomb hits were scored on each cruiser. One of the destroyers was sunk. The attacks were carried on until 5:30 p. m. The Mikuma was sunk shortly after noon. The Mogami was gutted and subsequently sunk. Another enemy cruiser and a destroyer also were hit during these series of attacks.

19. It was during this afternoon (June 6) that the United States destroyer Hammann was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine. Most of her crew were rescued. The Hammann was the destroyer announced as lost in Admiral Nimitz' communique No. 4 (June 7, 1942).

20. After June 6 repeated attempts were made to contact the remainder of the Japanese invasion fleet but without success. It was on June 9, while one of these searches was being carried out by a group of long-range Army medium bombers under the command of Maj. General Clarence L. Tinker, U. S. A., that the plane carrying General Tinker was forced down at sea and lost.

Summary of Damage

21. The following is a recapitulation of the damage inflicted upon the enemy during the battle of Midway:

(A) Four Japanese aircraft carriers, the Kaga, Akagi, Soryu, and Hiryu were sunk.

(B) Three battleships were damaged by bomb and torpedo hits, one severely.

(C) Two heavy cruisers, the Mogami and the Mikuma were sunk. Three others were damaged, one or two severely.

(D) One light cruiser was damaged.

(E) Three destroyers were sunk and several others were damaged by bombs.

(F) At least three transports or auxiliary ships were damaged, and one or more sunk.

(G) An estimated 275 Japanese aircraft were destroyed or lost at sea through a lack of flight decks on which to land.

(H) Approximately 4,800 Japanese were killed or drowned.

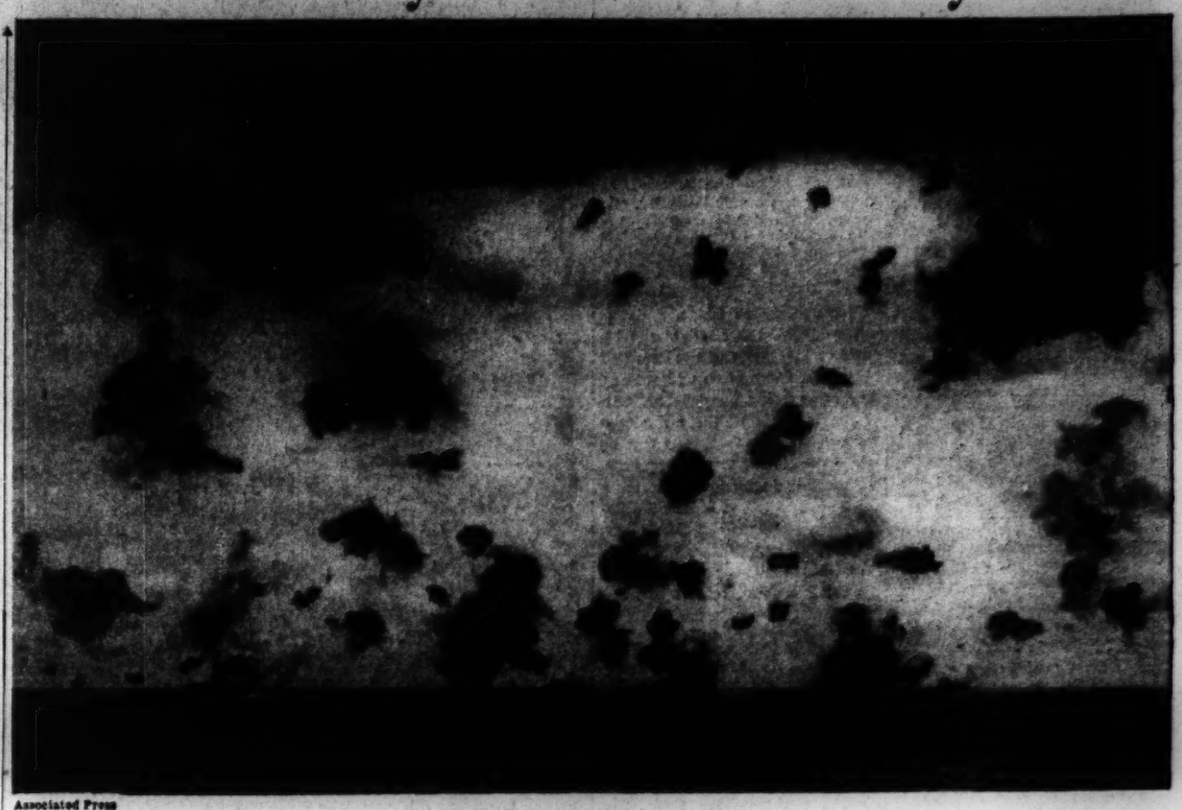
22. Our total personnel losses were 92 officers and 215 enlisted men.

23. Our forces fought under the command of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, U. S. N., Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet. Other officers who held important commands during the battle were Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, U. S. A., Commanding General, Hawaiian Department; Maj. Gen. W. W. Hale, U. S. A., head of the bombing command of the Army Air Force in Hawaii, and Brig. Gen. Henry K. Pickett, U. S. M. C., commander of United States Marine Corps forces in the Hawaiian area.

Important Commands

24. Among the officers who held important commands at the scene of the action were Maj. Gen. C. L. Tinker, U. S. A., Commander of the Army Air Force in Hawaii. General Tinker was lost in action. Vice-Admiral, then Rear Admiral F. J. Fletcher, U. S. N., Rear Admiral R. A. Spruance, U. S. N., Rear Admiral T. C. Kincaid, U. S. N., and Rear Admiral W. W. Smith, U. S. N., had commands at sea throughout the action. Capt. C. T. Simard, U. S. N., had command of the naval air station at Midway. Col. Harold D. Shannon, U. S. M. C., was the commanding officer of ground troops at Midway. Lieut. Col. Ira L. Kimes, U. S. M. C., was the commanding officer of the Marine Corps aircraft at Midway. Lieut. Col. W. C. Sweeney, Jr., U. S. A., commanded a formation of heavy Army bombers.

25. The Battle of Midway was a complex and widespread action involving a number of engagements lasting more than three days and nights. Even our active participants in the numerous attacks and counterattacks are unable to give confidently an accurate account of the damage inflicted by any one group in the many individual and unified attacks of our Army, Navy, and Marine Corps personnel.



Associated Press

The Battle of Midway Island

Enemy torpedo bombers attacking the United States aircraft carrier Yorktown (lower left) through a hail of antiaircraft fire, with twenty Japanese ships sunk or damaged. The Yorktown, though listing, kept on with the fight, joining other ships of the Pacific Fleet task force. The smoke column rising from the surface at the left of the Yorktown is from a downed Japanese plane.

Young Artist, Patricia Smith, Turns to Linoleum as New Medium for Her Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

To Patricia Smith of Bayside, Michigan, a recent graduate of Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, New York, goes the credit for having taken the initial step in the development of carved lacquered linoleums, using in the process various surface treatments and textures previously unknown in the work of any artist.

Miss Smith began her art study in oils, but became so keen about creating new textures that she started experimenting to find some new medium that would satisfy her. She turned to linoleum and, with that sturdy composition as a base, has produced a series of wall pieces that are notable, not alone for their fine composition, but for their vivid surfaces, planes, and gorgeous colors.

Contemporary in Approach

Completely contemporary in her approach, she has seized upon the world's most modern materials to achieve her effects. Instead of being restricted by the old formulas, she has branched out into lively new fields, and her linoleum compositions (which appear to have no earthly relation to linoleum) fairly sing. She has used on their surfaces such curious materials as synthetic resins (which, she advises, are clear, translucent vehicles for dyes) crystals of silicate, Czechoslovakian glass chips, mica with its Christmas-card glitter, methyl-methacrylate, plastics and plastic granules, electrolytic metallic powders, pearl essence, and a number of other curious ingredients that might have served for the cauldron of the Witch of Endor herself.

This young genius with blue eyes, flying brown hair, and strong capable hands, has also brought her talents to bear on compositions of the same character which have been applied to modern furniture. At the moment she has collaborated in this field with Jens Risom, designer of furniture for Hans Knoll. This furniture is designed solely of solid cherry wood and without metal of any kind.

One of the most entertaining pieces, used in combination with the carved lacquered linoleum, is an island table surfaced by linoleum of a gorgeous Mediterranean blue, over which scamper or drift, as the mood takes them, several extremely decorative turtles. Their shells, deeply carved, in varying patterns, give a kind of undulating motion to the scene. One of these creatures looks like a kind of melon, one is a pale lavender, one has dainty ladybug spots, and a pale green baby turtle sleeps his life away with only the suspicion of a head and the faintest tip of his tail showing.

Easy to Clean

The table itself is low with sturdy white legs, and can be wiped off with a damp cloth without any fear of marring its gay top. One of the beauties of these linoleum works of art is that they can be wiped off in this way at any time.

Another ingenious use is a linoleum picture. It is inserted behind a plain wooden frame which appears to be guilelessly hanging on the wall. Lift the picture frame from the bottom, and it becomes the hinged base of a paneled wall table that unhooks in accommodating fashion from the wall behind the picture, and comes down ready for use, the picture still attached to the end of the table.

Architects are finding this lacquered linoleum an interesting medium because it may be wrapped around curved wall surfaces and solves many perplexing problems for them. The linoleum is given a protective surface by the materials and chemicals applied to it, and this preserves its oils, so that it does not crack, check, or dry out, as linoleums which have not been so surfaced are inclined to do.

Gives Effect of Light

The application of these ingredients, as Patricia Smith uses them, gives the effect of light and vibration, as well as of depths and space, because the lacquers are both translucent and transparent. The use of a certain amount of pearl essence also contributes to this effect. An occasional chromium sphere, shown in her "Man in the Moon," recalls the dimensional quality of space.

This is believed to be the coming field for the artist who is interested in making use of the many newly discovered materials at hand today. These materials are just awaiting the genius of the creative artist to bring them into ever clearer focus, and it may be said that Patricia Smith has found a lively and responsive medium for her talents, as well as a highly practical one in the broad field of home decoration.

Both the floor panel and the cat picture on the wall are examples of Patricia Smith's work with carved lacquered linoleum. The Hans Knoll furniture is of cherry wood in Modern design.

Jean Jackson

Patricia Smith collaborated with Jens Risom in the design of this "island" table. She did the lacquered linoleum top with its gay turtles on a sea of Mediterranean blue. Table from Hans Knoll.

Queen Wilhelmina Hailed in New York With Stirring Ovations

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In its long history, since Hendrick Hudson first sailed his Half Moon up the palisaded Hudson, and Peter Stuyvesant stumped about Nieu Amsterdam on his famous wooden leg, New York has welcomed Kings and Queens and Princes—a stately list that goes way back in the history of Europe—but never did it give a more sincere welcome to anyone than it accorded Her Majesty Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, Queen of the Netherlands.

Even before the Queen arrived, the joy of the assembled Hollanders at the prospect of again seeing and greeting their Queen welled up spontaneously and the walls of the Astor ballroom rang with the lusty songs of Dutch valor and the tenderer songs of home. Many an eye was wet when at last the Queen appeared, and tears of affection mingled with their cheers.

The Queen's day in New York was a crowded one. It began with an early morning drive from Hyde Park, N. Y., where she had been the guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Mayor La Guardia and other officials met the Queen's party at the city line and she was escorted to the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria and later to the City Hall where she was the guest of honor at a formal reception. The day ended with another reception at the Hotel Astor where many of New York's most distinguished citizens bowed before her.

As the small, motherly little woman in gray appeared in the ballroom a mighty shout went up from the assembled throng, which in addition to 17 official bodies, included the directors and members of 40 Netherland societies, each of which, though founded for a different purpose, united in their love for the Queen and for their fatherland.

Her Only Formal Address

The Queen made her only formal address at the reception at the Astor. In it she stressed the fact that she had crossed the ocean — her first trans-Atlantic crossing and her first flight by air—"to tell all whom I meet on this continent of the greatness of our nation amidst its vicissitudes, to speak of the great, and of the good which, under such reverses, has sprung up, is growing and promises so much for the future. In this way they will, as it were, obtain first-hand knowledge of what it means to be a Netherlander; now and in the future."

Quietly reading her speech from her chair to the standing audience, she continued, "Those who, like myself, are enabled to know in all its details the injustice done to our fellow-countrymen in Holland, who are aware of the suppression they have to endure, of their sufferings, spiritually and materially, of their strong, passive resistance against the tyrant, and of their firm, tenacious will to persevere till the hour of their liberation has come—those will feel how fully they must exert themselves should they aspire to live up to that glorious example.

"Though at present we know few details, it is certain that also in the Netherlands East Indies all groups are suffering under the hard military authority of the Japanese. I am convinced, however, that our fellow-countrymen in the tropics will hold out just as firmly against the enemy as our compatriots at home. I find full guarantee for this in the excellent spirit of preparedness which pervaded them before the outbreak of the Pacific war, in the fact that, as soon as the enemy attacked, they unanimously applauded our decision to come immediately, and as good allies, to the aid of our friends."

Building a Better World

In a clear, steady voice the Queen concluded: "When ultimately victory is ours and this terrible time belongs to the past, there will rest upon our shoulders the heavy duty of building a better world. I am gratified to know that all of you are prepared to give your full strength to that splendid aim and, in so doing, contribute to the reconstruction of our great and beautiful kingdom."

The Queen was introduced by J. A. De Lanoy, President of the Netherlands Club, who in his welcome said: "Precisely because we all feel so deeply the tragic events of these times, is the inspiration given by your presence appreciated so highly by the Netherlands colony. We are happy to have the opportunity to show Your Majesty our love for and our devotion to the fatherland, and we give you the assurance that it is our ardent wish that Your Majesty within a very short time will enter again the palace at the Noordeinde as the mother of our country, and to open the Houses of Parliament (States General) again in the historic Knights Hall and that your grandchildren, the little Princesses Beatrix and Irene, may grow up in our own country in order to hold high the tradition of the House of Orange.

Name of Honor

"It is of course known to Your Majesty," he continued, "that the name Netherlander or Hollander here in America is almost a name of honor and I may call to mind that the only three Presidents of America who have not an Anglo-Saxon name, have Dutch names: Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, who at the time of his world tour visited Your Majesty at The Hague, and the present, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who only recently has paid tribute to the 'indomitable Dutch.'"

Members of the Queen's suite include the following: Ambassador Loudon and Mrs. Loudon; Lieutenants Ter Beek and Krediet, aides-de-camp to the Queen; Jonkheer Van Tets Van Goudriaan, President of the Queen's Cabinet; Baroness Van Boetzelaer, lady-in-waiting to the Queen.

Today the Queen will visit the Dutch Seaman's Home in the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, leaving in the afternoon to return to Lee, Massachusetts, where she is staying with her daughter, Crown Princess Juliana.

Anna Steese Richardson Got Her Start Writing News the Men Ignored

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"My first job?"

Anna Steese Richardson smiled at the query, not sentimentally, but with a rich zest for the story. This seasoned author, editor, leader among women for more than 50 years, at 76 retired from a job which she had held for 38 of them and at this crucial moment in her career found a dozen new jobs thrust into her capable hands for the choosing. She could well afford a smile.

"It was in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the early nineties," she began, a twinkle in her keen, kindly eyes. "I applied to the editor of the paper. I said, 'I can write stories about anything you want written about.' The editor squirmed in his chair. 'I've asked my men reporters to write an article about the squirrels in Bayliss Park, and none of them have done it. If you can get me a good squirrel story, I'll give you a job.'"

Mrs. Richardson sat stiff and straight in the little fiddle-backed chair that had belonged to her grandmother, and which she uses at her typewriter. It has a pillow on it because she is a little short.

"I took myself to the park, sat on a bench and watched the people who fed the squirrels, the children who chased them, and the dogs. I talked to the keeper of the park, and jotted down his ideas on squirrels. Then I went home and wrote the story. My husband encouraged me. I never got any pay for the story, but I got the job.

Not Very Welcome

"The men reporters weren't very glad to see a woman around the office. It didn't seem quite respectable. The editor thought up something for me to do, however. Another thing he could never get the men to do, either. It was the queerest job I almost ever heard of, but I did it for six months. The editor explained that I was to get the obituaries of the rich old farmers who lived in Faning County. He had no trouble getting those about the merchants and the society people, but he'd had no success with the farmers. My job, it developed, was to ride out with the undertakers and, by drawing out the widows, get their erstwhile husbands' life histories. Sometimes I was able to console the women. They were often desperate for somebody to talk to. I was the one at hand."

But a woman on a newspaper in those days had hard going. "Most of the streets were unmade, deep in mud," this pioneer reporter recalled. "All the women wore long skirts that swept the ground. You can imagine how mine looked at night. Finally I had them made eight inches from the ground, just to the tops of my buttoned shoes so I wouldn't have to scrape the mud off every night. When I passed my friends on the street, they looked the other way.

"The men on the paper fought me tooth and nail, so I had to try to get news women would like and the men wouldn't cover. I commenced to hear about women's clubs. They were noticed in the society columns, so I started a column about women's clubs, one of the first in the country. There were the Tuesday Literary Club, the Browning Club, the Angels and Amazons. Pretty soon they covered more space than the society news."

On Her Way

Four years of this reporting, and Mrs. Richardson was on her way—to the Omaha Daily News, the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, the staff of the old New York World, and then to service side by side with Gertrude Lane on the Woman's Home Companion, covering the human side of women's interests.

"Yet," she said, perhaps with a touch of regret in her voice, "after 44 years of writing, I haven't a single great book to my credit. Here are a few of my scrapbooks, however," she added. And in her energetic way she flung wide the closet door to disclose huge, meaty tomes bulging with clippings of her work that reached to the ceiling. "And there are more at home in the country!

"I've never written a destructive article in my life," she continued briskly in her firm masculine voice. "I've written plenty of critical ones, but I've always offered a remedy. Always, too, my writing has been closely allied to my life. When I was writing about better babies, I used my daughters and their children as 'guinea pigs.' One of my grandchildren is an Ensign in the Navy now.

Letters From Young People

"I receive countless letters from young people," Mrs. Richardson said, "and from others who want to know how to get started at writing. They don't know how to get a toe hold. Literary agents won't bother with beginners, I find, yet youth is more articulate than ever, and is thinking more clearly about social problems than ever before. Its great cry is, 'How can I get a hearing?'

"When they talk this way to me, I try to find out what they are most interested in, then take that interest and guide it to a market. There are markets, you know, for most things, though sometimes young people are interested in things for which there is no market. I think a great many need someone to talk to, someone to whom they can tell their ambitions and interests. I know a girl who sent out a story 15 times before it was finally sold."

Mrs. Richardson says she is now doing just what she most wants to do—promoting a better understanding among women of the role which industry plays in our homes and economic life. As consultant to a great printing establishment, she is working on a national campaign to tell women about the social and economic values of advertising.

Guest Room Comes to Life, Welcoming Service Men

By Ines Macaulay
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At last our guest room has justified its heretofore elegant, frilly existence. When we furnished it, we fondly imagined a stream of guests passing through it, but only an occasional cousin or old-time friend from a distant city ever opened the door and exclaimed over our good taste and the view of arching maples. Sometimes when I gave it its weekly dusting, I wondered why we had furnished it as a guest room.

But this year of sweeping change has brought new life to our guest room, young life from many places.

Last December a new naval academy was opened near our town. Hundreds of boys were sent to the school before all the new barracks were ready for them. The distraught commander issued an appeal to the townsfolk to take in some of his boys for a few weeks. I read the appeal in the paper without giving it a thought. But the next day when I dusted the guest room a rude voice seemed to shout in my ear, "You could take two of those boys."

Her First Guests

It didn't take long to make arrangements and the next day two sailor boys, in training for the Coast Guard, appeared at our door with a young ensign in charge to introduce and explain them. In their new blue uniforms they looked very tall, very husky, and rather self-conscious. They carried their belongings in duffel bags over their shoulders and they stood almost tongue-tied with embarrassment when I showed them into the guest room.

"Gee, Miss," the taller one said, turning his cap in his big hands, "this is sure a swell room."

"I'll say it is," his pal chimed in. "We're sure in luck to be in a real nice home like this."

The boys proved to be model roomers. They were always gone to the academy before we came down for breakfast, and they had made their beds and left their room shipshape.

One evening Andy, the dark-haired one, stood in the doorway of the kitchen and I drew him into conversation. He was a very muscular, strong-looking boy for his 20 years. He had gained those muscles working in a coal mine near his Pennsylvania home since he was only 17.

"My father's 60 and still workin'," he said proudly. "Didn't want me to go in the mine. Had to beg for a month before he'd let me quit school. Yes, it's hard work. I could hardly stand up at the end of the day the first few weeks. But somebody has to mine coal."

His parents had come from Croatia 40 years ago and had brought up seven strong children. Andy was the youngest. His three brothers were all in the Army now.

"We're all Americans," he explained earnestly. "We know 'this is the best country for workin' folks. They haven't got anybody like Roosevelt over in Europe—he understands the way workin' people feel. I'm glad I got a chance to do something for the country."

Their Appreciation Sincere

John came in and joined Andy at coffee and doughnuts at the kitchen table. They expressed their appreciation in halting words, but it was sincere.

It was only two weeks before the barracks for men was finished and Andy and John left the guest room.

A few days later, however, a call came asking me to take in a newly arrived instructor. Young Jimmy O'Hara was as Irish as a shamrock and he came from Boston. He'd been "through the mill" as he put it, understood navigation, and had been two years at sea on a transport. He had walked the streets of Rio, had admired the tall, fair girls of Iceland, had seen Rangoon harbor bombed, and had watched a stricken submarine sink, never to rise again. But for all his harrowing travels, he was still cheerfully gay, slim, trim, and immaculately neat.

The very first thing he unpacked from his seaman's trunk was a picture of a pretty girl in a nurse's uniform. "That's Nora," he explained. "We're getting married when she's through her training in the fall. You'd like her. She's got black hair, blue eyes, and an Irish complexion — no drugstore stuff on her face."

Jimmy was the sort of boy who let's you know he's in the home. He whistled, sang in his shower bath, greeted me with a jolly joke as he went through the kitchen. Nora would have a happy, lovable companion.

Not Empty Long

The guest room seemed very quiet when Jimmy left us and I missed his melodious whistle.

But the guest room did not stay empty long. It seemed to have acquired the knack of attracting boys away from home. Our next guests were far away from their home, two English boys in the RAF who had been sent as instructors in a school for pilots. Now after six months' intensive work they had been given one week's vacation to spend in seeing New York. I had known the mother of one of the boys long ago at school — an American girl who had married an Englishman after the last war. She it was who had written asking if I would invite Larry and his friend out for tea—and let her know how they really looked.

They looked just as RAF pilots should look—two tall, fair-haired sunburnt boys with impeccable manners. They were not very communicative, especially about their own work and the times they'd flown over Germany. They took it all quite as a matter of course. In spite of their intensive training and skillful work, they remained singularly young looking, very unsophisticated, almost country-like.

Larry's friend was from Yorkshire and many of his sentences went as completely over my head as if they'd been spoken in Chinese. But I did understand their very genuine appreciation of my offer of the guest room. I knew it would save them hotel bills, and perhaps the temptation to lounge in a hotel bar.

Each evening after a day of sight-seeing they came back, full of enthusiasm for New York and things American. They liked my New England Saturday night dinner of baked beans and Boston brown bread, comparing it favorably to loved English dishes such as Devonshire cream and gooseberry tarts.

"One good thing about war—we get to see what the world's like outside England," Larry said thoughtfully, as he made ready to go back to Canada. "I never dreamed I'd get to see New York and find out how great Americans really are."

"Sure," the Yorkshireman put in, "and Canadians and Australians, too. Living with boys from everywhere does something for you."

Yes, I thought, and inviting boys to your guest room does something for you, too. It renews your faith in young men. It makes you realize most vividly that the future lies in strong, steady hands, that all of them, from humble coal miners to well-bred English boys, are becoming world-minded, liberal, willing to fight for a different, better world tomorrow.

On the Soapbox—What's the Remedy, Movie Fans!

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hear ye! hear ye, Movie Fans! Hark ye, Paper Rustlers, Ice Cream Lickers, Hat Wearers, Gossipers, Toe Kickers, and Gigglers! What I have to say to you from the eminence of the Soapbox is heartrending! If through indignant protest, appeal to your womanhood and manhood (yea, and childhood), and setting forth of astonishing facts, I reach your understanding and open your eyes and ears to the conditions now existing in front of the screen, I shall be grateful (and amazed!). Picture the following:

Miss Ima Tearshedder sits in the front row of the balcony. She has hurried her shopping so as to miss no scene of the latest tear-jerker. The picture is on and she is having such a good cry! The party behind her is amused and bored by turns. Just as Ima's heart is breaking, said Party's feet are driven unintentionally through the division in the seat into the small of Ima's back. Ima turns a tear-stained face around reproachfully.

Mr. U. B. Quiet detests sob stuff, but resolves to endure to the bitter end, for the theatre is such a quiet place compared to the factory he has just left. He settles for a half drowse but the four women in back and beside him are enjoying the picture to the utmost. He hears one say:

"Oh, ain't it just grand, Mary? I'm crying so I can hardly see!"

"Yeah, swell, Gertie! let's have a chocolate!" (Paper rustles and crackles incessantly thereafter.)

"Say, Belle, do ya think it'll have a happy ending?" (Sniff sniff.)

"Sure! it's gotta, Gracie! here's the salted peanuts." (Rustle, rustle, crackle, crackle!)

Miss Ultra Fashion finds a seat in a group of school children, all eating ice cream cones. Ultra attempts to keep one eye on the screen and one on the eaters, but finds both eyes and hands are necessary to keep her finery tucked away from dripping cones.

A woman with a large rooflike hat sits in front of Mr. S. O. Meek. After suffering half an hour, he finally taps woman on the shoulder and requests removal of hat. She gives him a withering look and obliges. Mr. Meek then relaxes, but for a moment only. Two women come in behind him and have a good, old-fashioned visit, all the afternoon.

My Friends, what, I ask you, can be done with the Gossips and Gigglers? For the cone eaters, I am designing large, oilcloth bibs with a trick pocket to hold the cone; I am demanding that theaters require hat checking (NO tips); suggesting strong traps be placed at the back of each seat to hold restless kickers, and finally, I am working on an idea for a silent bag, or wrapper, sans rustle or crackle, to be exchanged at the theater entrance for all offending containers. Of course I usually have an armful of paper-wrapped bundles when I go to the movies of an afternoon, but everyone knows that's just one of the things one must expect!

I Endure

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Fight From Your Kitchen

You can help fight this war from your kitchen—even as others fight from foxholes. For fighting men must be armed by thrifty civilians. Buy War Bonds and Stamps with your household savings.

Keep your socks *smart looking longer*

Over 90% of all makers of stockings (silk, nylon, rayon, cotton, too!) recommend LUX

Treat your socks the way you do your stockings—Lux them after every wearing. You'll be amazed how long they last, how lovely the colors look.

Tests prove all types of stockings—silk, nylon, rayon, lisle *last longer*, look lovelier with new, quick Lux care. Cake-soap rubbing, strong soaps weaken elasticity, may fade colors. Lux has no harmful alkali—eliminates rubbing.

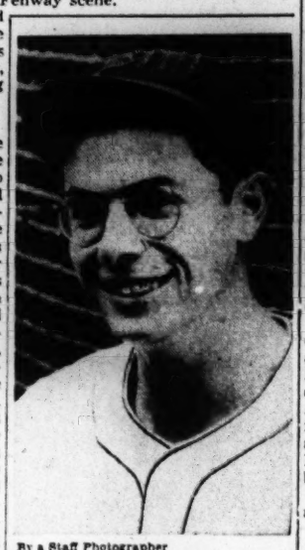
Dom Di Maggio Took 19-Game Hitting Streak Into Fenway Series With Chicago

Hal White Last Pitcher To Stop Little Professor

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having dropped three straight to those pesky Browns and slid to six full games behind the leading Yankees, the Red Sox were a somewhat disillusioned lot as they plunged into a series of four engagements with the Chicago White Sox this afternoon. The Joe Cronin crew as a whole has not been hitting with its accustomary power of late. Consequently, talk of catching the American League pace setters has faded abruptly from the Fenway scene.

However, no fault can be found with Dom Di Maggio's work in the batter's box. As he faced today's double-header with the White Sox, the Little Professor was sporting a 19-game hitting streak.



By a Staff Photographer
Dom Di Maggio

Up to .306

Blanked by Hal White of the Tigers at Briggs Stadium on the afternoon of June 24, Di Maggio came back the following day and reached Virgil Trucks for a two-bagger. That started it. Not since that day, just three weeks ago, has the stylish Red Sox center fielder been stopped. A total of 29 hits have come over the stretch, for a neat average of .363. Included among the hits were eight doubles, his first and second triples, and his ninth home run. As a result, the Californian went after the White Sox with a 1942 .306 figure.

Di Maggio kept his streak intact four days running by getting one out of five. It happened the first week in July. But of late the Little Professor has been slamming rival moundsmen with reckless abandon. Over the most recent six-game period, not including today's twin bill, he had moved at a .458 pace, with 11 out of 24. While John Niggeling was completing a sweep of the series for the Browns yesterday, 3-2, Dominic added a double.

Defensive Star

When hitting at a .306 clip, or in that vicinity, Di Maggio is perhaps the leading outfielder in the American League for few fly chasers can approach his defensive play in the middle garden. His circus catches are accepted as routine by Fenway Park patrons and writers. And that throwing arm! Ask almost any opposing base runner how much liberty he can take when Dom has caught up with the ball.

However, Di Maggio's two-bagger could not salvage the Brownie final. Lou Finney hit his first homer of the season and Lefty Judd hit his second, but the bases were empty each time. It was another tough defeat for Judd. Thus, the Red Sox produced the meager total of eight runs against St. Louis pitching, perhaps the weakest staff in the league. It seems unfair to point fingers, as every man in the batting order has had his failures in the clutch in recent games.

White Sox Sixth

The White Sox came to town with a winning three-out-of-five record on this third eastern tour, having captured two straight from the Senators in Washington and dropped two out of three to the A's at Phillie. Five full contests in back of the Browns, who were leading the second division, the club managed by Jimmy Dykes was well behind the pace most critics set for it in pre-season reckoning.

It develops, however, that Dykes knew all along his team could not challenge the Yankees and Red Sox for the pennant. He was aware of a weak offense and suspected that his pitching might not hold up as well as in 1941. That, in brief, has been the tale of the White Sox. They play too sound a defensive game for either the Senators or Athletics, yet lack the power to catch the Browns.

♦ ♦ ♦

Briefs . . . The White Sox play singles here tomorrow and Friday . . . The Braves slumped deeper into seventh place in the National League when beaten in the series final at St. Louis, 7-5, in 11 innings . . . Dick Errickson threw a home run ball to Stan Musial in the 11th . . . The schedule has the Braves playing two at Cincinnati today and a single there tomorrow evening, under the lights . . . Errickson has not won a game since May 24, when he beat the Phils . . . Skippy Roberge has not made an error at second base this year . . . The Browns have taken six out of 12 from the supposedly contending Red Sox, and the Cardinals eight out of 13 from the Braves.

Hagen's Team Vs. Wood's At Oakland Hills

DETROIT, July 15 (AP)—Craig Wood's American Ryder Cup squad, dream team of golf headed by Ben Hogan, Sam Snead and Byron Nelson, would seem to have everything it needs to whip Walter Hagen's challengers this week-end—everything but a superior background in the one-time international competition. The two-day Red Cross match is scheduled over the long Oakland Hills course starting Saturday.

In six matches against picked professionals of Great Britain before the war and in two Ryder Cup charity events here, the present personnel of the cup squad has accounted for 28 victories, either individual or foursome, against 22 defeats. Five matches were halved. The challengers, meanwhile, possess 26 victories, only ten defeats and two ties.

Of those participating in foreign or domestic competition, only two are undefeated — Hogan, Mr. Moneybags of the tournament circuit and newly crowned Hale America national open champion from Hershey, Pa., and Dick Metz, a cup squad castoff from Oak Park, Ill., who was quickly snapped up by the challenge team.

Ryder Cup individual records are:

Cuppers

	W	L	T	Pct.
Ben Hogan	4	0	0	1.000
Horton Smith	5	1	1	.833
Jimmy Demaret	3	1	0	.750
Jug McSpaden	3	1	0	.667
Gene Sarazen	7	5	3	.583
Byron Nelson	3	3	0	.500
Craig Wood	3	5	0	.375
Sam Snead	1	3	1	.250
Vic Ghezzi	0	3	0	.000
Lloyd Mangrum	0	0	0	.000
Totals	28	22	5	.560

Challengers

	W	L	T	Pct.
Dick Metz	4	0	0	1.000
Walter Hagen	7	1	1	.833
Ed Dudley	3	1	0	.750
Henry Picard	3	1	0	.750
Ralph Guldahl	4	2	0	.667
Al Watrous	2	1	0	.667
Harry Cooper	1	1	0	.500
Clayton Heafner	1	1	0	.500
Lawson Little	1	1	1	.500
Jimmy Thomson	0	1	0	.000
Chick Harbert	0	1	0	.000
Sam Byrd	0	0	0	.000
Totals	26	10	2	.722

All Top-Seeded Stars Are Now In Net Tourney

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The Eastern Clay Courts tennis tourney is five days old today and for the first time expects to have all its four top seeded artists in action.

Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., listed as No. 1, unpacked his rackets yesterday in time to dispose of two opponents but weather conditions kept him from catching up with the remainder of the field. His next opponent was Dick Odman of Seattle.

Francisco Segura, two-fisted Ecuadorean who is seeded No. 2, never did get on the courts because of the conditions, while Ladislav Hecht of New York and Prague, seeded fourth, still has his debut to make. Segura advanced to the third round Monday.

Alejo Russell, champion of Argentina and seeded third, gained the fourth round yesterday with a 6—4, 6—0 triumph over Tom Burke of New York. Charley Mattman of New York, seeded fifth; Sidney Wood of New York, sixth, and Harris Everett of Jacksonville, Fla., eighth, also advanced.

Minor Leagues

Results July 14

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 5, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 2, Jersey City 1 (10 innings).
Rochester 4, Montreal 3.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Toledo 1-3, Columbus 0-4.
Milwaukee 3-4, Kansas 2-8.
Indianapolis 8, Louisville 1.
Minneapolis 8, St. Paul 1.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 3-8, Oakland 2-7 (1st game 7 innings, 2d game 8 innings).
Los Angeles 6, Sacramento 5.
San Francisco 3, San Diego 2.
Hollywood at Seattle postponed.

Eastern League

Scranton 9-0, Albany 3-4.
Wilkes-Barre 5, Binghamton 2.
Williamsport 3, Hartford 0.
Springfield 10, Elmira 9.

Texas League

Fort Worth 2, San Antonio 0.
Houston 3, Dallas 2 (10 innings).
Tulsa 1, Shreveport 0.
Oklahoma City at Beaumont postponed.

Southern Association

Memphis 3, Knoxville 2 (10 innings).
Nashville 9, Little Rock 7.
New Orleans 12, Chattanooga 6.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	55	28	.663	
Boston	48	33	.593	6
Cleveland	49	37	.570	7½
Detroit	45	43	.511	12½
St. Louis	41	42	.488	14½
Chicago	34	46	.425	19½
Philadelphia	35	53	.398	22½
Washington	30	54	.357	25½

Results July 14

St. Louis 3, Boston 2.
New York 3, Detroit 0.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	57	23	.713	
St. Louis	48	30	.615	7½
Cincinnati	44	38	.537	13½
New York	43	41	.506	16
Chicago	41	44	.482	18
Pittsburgh	37	43	.462	19½
Boston	36	51	.414	24
Philadelphia	22	58	.275	34½

Results July 14

St. Louis 7, Boston 5. (11 innings)
Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 3, New York 0.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 1.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Louis at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 3100
Fenway Park . . . . . Kem. 6811

Fair Fencer —By Pap'

Helene MAYER
NATIONAL WOMEN'S FENCING CHAMPION
IT'S A NICE HABIT
THIS IS HER SEVENTH NATIONAL CROWN
WINNER OF THE OLYMPIC CROWN IN 1928 FOR GERMANY. SHE REMAINED HERE AFTER LOSING THE CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1932 AT LOS ANGELES
PAP'
Wide World Features

Winning the national women's fencing championship is old stuff to Helene Mayer, of the San Francisco Fencers' Club, when she recently eliminated the opposition to win the title for the seventh time. The West Coast swordswoman allowed her five rivals a total of four touches in the entire tournament.

It looks as though Miss Mayer, the 1928 Olympic champion and former world title-holder, could go on winning the "national" crown as long as she cares to compete for it. Certainly, none of the women who competed against her this year shape up as possible threats to her rule in the near future.

Miss Mayer remained in this country after the 1932 Olympic meeting in Los Angeles and four years taught in Mills College. Although she was born in Frankfort, Germany, of a Nordic mother and a Jewish physician, she was invited to compete as a member of the German team in the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. She accepted after she had been guaranteed full citizenship under the Hitler regime and became the only non-Aryan to represent Germany in the international games. She was defeated in the final round by Schacter Elek, of Hungary. Miss Mayer lost little time in getting back to this country after the tournament.

Sports Around the Hub

Longwood Offers Preview

This is presumably a new era in the tennis world. With the war conditions prevailing and the top-seeded men stars of last year turned professional, youngsters have their opportunity to forge to the front and even practically retired veterans are gazing fondly at their tennis shoes. A sort of preview of the 1942 nationals will be offered at the Longwood Cricket Club, August 17 when the Longwood Bowl is revived.

It is hoped that the Ecuador star Francisco Segura and Ted Schroeder of California will be among those to represent the up-and-coming stars, and possibly Sidney B. Wood, former internationalist, to carry the torch of former "greats." In conjunction with the Bowl tournament will be held the national men's and women's veteran doubles and Father and Son tournaments. Women's singles will begin Tuesday August 18 and women's doubles on Wednesday.

Entries for singles play will close Friday, August 14, while doubles entries close August 17 at 4 p. m. The United Service Organization is to receive one half of the net profits.

♦ ♦ ♦

Charlie Callahan is still working on the sports day in Lexington. It is to serve as a possible model by which all small communities may raise funds for war activities. A baseball game between former Lexington stars against the present-day high school boys, and an exhibition two-mile run by Greg Rice against a three-man home relay team are the features. The funds will go to the families of the survivors of the aircraft carrier Lexington, recently sunk.

♦ ♦ ♦

Onset Bay will house an elaborate water pageant, July 18 and 19. The first day will be devoted to a beauty contest, the winner to be adjudged "Miss Camp Edwards," with swimming events for Wareham residents, a water ballet and races open to Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. The second day will see New England A. A. A. U. events, open and novice.

♦ ♦ ♦

Walter A. Brown was elected to continue as President and general manager of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation at the annual meeting yesterday. All he has to do now is to collect events for such an indoor sports project despite the probable absence of professional hockey, long a source of revenue.

♦ ♦ ♦

If hockey should not be available this season it is hoped that college basketball would substitute. There is widespread interest in basketball by everyone except the colleges which never have gazed kindly on making the sports "big time" in these parts, although it thrives in New York.

♦ ♦ ♦

It begins to appear as if football is going to be greater than ever this year. Boston College has all games booked here in Boston with the Clemson game shifted to Fenway Park. The Athens, Ga., naval pre-flight football team, coached by Jim Crowley, former Fordham mentor, will play two games here, one against Boston College at Fenway and another at the Harvard Stadium against Harvard. Crowley, now a naval lieutenant, arrived in Boston this morning to complete arrangements for the games, but has no line on the make-up of his team as yet.

♦ ♦ ♦

Reduced from a five-day event to a single day, the anunal women's invitation four-ball tournament was held yesterday at Tedesco and Mrs. Henri F. Pgunaret of Charles River, paired with Martha Wiswall of Wellesley, took the gross honors with an 80. Individual honors went to Ruth Wilcox of United Shoe, who had a 38 out and 46 in for an 84 on her own ball.

Brooklyn Dodgers May Seek Newsom From Washington

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—A big deal by which the Brooklyn Dodgers hope to obtain Louis (Bobo) Buck Newsom from the Washington Senators was understood to be on the fire today as the National League champions cruised into town for a series with the Chicago Cubs.

Newsom, husky right handed pitcher who helped carry the Detroit Tigers to a pennant two years ago, has been dear to the Dodgers' hearts since the spring training season, when they were balked from buying him because Washington and the St. Louis Browns refused to waive.

As the projected trade was rumored in club circles, Brooklyn would send outfielder Stanley (Frenchy) Bordagaray and a pitcher, probably either Newt Kimball or Les Webber, to the Senators.

To make a deal at this stage of the season waivers must be obtained on all the players involved and it was believed the Dodgers may have encountered some difficulty getting Bordagaray out of the National League.

This pending transaction apparently is the cause of the current mixup which find the Brooklyn club traveling through the West with 26 players, one more than the major league limit.

Howell Sets Record

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 15 (AP)—Bob Howell of Hannibal, Mo., completed his fifth annual golfing marathon last night at 8:50 p. m. (Central War Time), setting a new personal record of 288 holes in slightly more than 25 hours on the nine-hole Mark Twain course.

Schang Named Manager

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP) — Wally Schang, former New York Yankee catcher, has been named manager of Augusta's South Atlantic League club. He managed the Owensboro, Ky., club in the Kitty League until the Class D loop suspended on June 17.

Walter A. Brown Re-elected Head Of Boston Garden

The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of Boston Garden-Arena Corporation was held at the offices of the corporation, Boston Garden.

The officers of the corporation elected for the coming year are as follows: President and General Manager, Walter A. Brown; Secretary and Clerk, Charles G. Keene; Treasurer, Arthur C. Wise, Assistant Treasurer and Assistant General Manager, Edward J. Powers; Director of Public Relations, Leslie J. Stout.

The Executive Committee to be composed of Raymond W. Lapham, Laurence F. Whittemore, Charles G. Keene, Joseph F. Conway, William F. Garcelon, and Arthur C. Wise.

The Board of Directors elected for the year being, William J. Bingham, Sheldon H. Fairbanks, Huntington R. Hardwick, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Robert S. Weeks, Laurence F. Whittemore, Arthur C. Wise, Joseph F. Conway, Charles G. Keene, Frederick C. Dumaine, Walter A. Brown, Raymond W. Lapham, E. Ray Speare, Edward S. French, William F. Garcelon, and Charles A. Malley.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Gordon, New York, .344; Williams, Boston, .339.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 73; Di Maggio, Boston, 62.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 82; Doerr, Boston, 59.
Hits—Spence, Washington, 110; Gordon, New York, 102.
Doubles—Doerr, Boston, 39; Higgins, Detroit, 27.
Triples—Heath, Cleveland, 9; Hockett and Boudreau, Cleveland, McQuillen, St. Louis, Spence, Washington, and J. Di Maggio, New York, 7.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 18; York, Detroit, 14.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 15; Vernon, Washington, and Kubel, Chicago, 13.
Pitching—(based on 10 decisions)—Chandler, New York, 9-3; Hughson, Boston, 9-3.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .361; Medwick, Brooklyn, .338.
Runs—Ott, New York, 60; Mize, New York, 56.
Runs Batted In—Mize, New York, 67; Medwick, Brooklyn, 58.
Hits—Medwick, Brooklyn, and Reiser, Brooklyn, 97.
Doubles—Medwick, Brooklyn, 23; Mack, Chicago, W. Cooper, St. Louis, Joost, Cincinnati, and Reiser, Brooklyn, 22.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 9; Nicholson, Chicago, 6.
Home Runs—Mize, New York, 18; Ott, New York, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 12.
Stolen Bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 12; Miller, Boston, and Merullo, Chicago, 10.
Pitching—(based on 10 decisions)—French, Brooklyn, 10-0; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 10-2.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Red Sox Discuss Iron Ball

Prompted, perhaps, by the success of Ernie Bonham, Coach Larry Woodall had an iron ball made for Red Sox pitchers. Bonham, you no doubt recall, sits on the bench juggling a heavy sphere before a game he is going to pitch for the Yankees. And he has been winning, with the best control in the big leagues. But before yesterday's series final with the Browns, some of the Red Sox were not so sure that they will take advantage of the Woodall gesture.

As a matter of fact, the Boston players were almost unanimously against it, despite what they have seen Bonham do to help keep the Yankees in first place.

No Stronger

"I don't want any part of it," said Dick Newsome. "I tried it in the Pacific Coast League one year and my record was two and 11—yes, the 11 were defeats.

"This is the way I look at it," Dick went on. "Some days you come out here and your feet feel like feathers. You feel like you could fly. Yet, you're no faster than you were the day before. It's the same with that iron ball. You juggle it and feel as though you could throw the regulation ball through a brick wall, but you're no stronger than you were the game before.

"That's my point. I claim that if you could fool the hitter as much as you're fooling yourself, you'd have something," Newsome concluded.

"Well, I don't think it has helped Bonham much lately," said Lou Finney. "He's getting beaten. Maybe he ought to get another to go with the one he's already got."

Air in It

"I tried tossing that iron ball up and down before throwing batting practice," said Bump Hadley, who was sitting on the Red Sox bench. "But then I couldn't get the regular one over the plate. One time I thought I had thrown it up against the backstop."

"It felt like it had air in it," said Lefty Judd, the southpaw. "I'm not convinced it's a good idea."

"I tried it on the coast away back in 1920 and '21," said Frank Shellenback. "Ad Liska, the old Washington pitcher, used it for a while. It sure makes the regular ball feel like a pea."

"Heft the iron ball now and the other one feels like it were made of cork," said Charley Wagner. "But go out there and pitch on a hot day and by the seventh or eighth inning you'll think you're throwing the iron one."

A newspaperman reminded the boys that Spud Chandler had tried it one day at Yankee Stadium, only to be pounded out before he could retire the side in the first inning.

Too Heavy

"It must have helped Bonham's control, though," said Johnny Peacock. "At least, something did. That boy's really got it."

"Maybe it would help your control, Judd," said Finney.

"Are you kidding?" Lefty said, laughing.

"I think that this here iron ball is too heavy," said Coach Tom Daly. "It must weigh five or six pounds. It might hurt your control. What I think could really help a pitcher is a ball just a little bit heavier than the regulation one. Say, an ounce or half an ounce heavier. A pitcher could take a ball that weight and lob it for a couple of minutes before the game — maybe while he's warming up."

"You mean throw to a catcher?" asked a scribe.

"Certainly," Daly answered, in Moe Berg fashion. "A pitcher isn't going to notice it if there's only half an ounce difference. Oh, I don't know whether it would work or not. I just brought it up as a possibility."

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	6	3	0	1.000
Brown	18	4	1	.800
Hughson	18	9	3	.750
Dobson	15	4	4	.500
Newsome	16	7	5	.583
Judd	16	7	6	.538
Wagner	16	8	7	.533
Ryba	3	1	2	.333
Butland	11	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	14	1	0	1.000
Salvo	13	3	2	.600
Tost	21	8	6	.571
Sain	22	3	3	.500
Tobin	15	8	12	.400
Javery	25	6	10	.375
Errickson	18	2	4	.333
Earley	16	3	6	.333
Wallace	15	1	2	.333
Donovan	15	1	4	.200

Dickey Out 10 Days

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Bill Dickey, the veteran catcher of the New York Yankees, probably will be out of action for 10 days because of his right shoulder.

RESTAURANTS
BOSTON

Enjoy BREAKFAST—LUNCH DINNER AT ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington 1136 Washington
704 Washington 632 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

A CORDIAL WELCOME
Awaits Visitors to ★ BOSTON ★ at the KUM-UP-TU
"The Friendly Eating Place"
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society
Complete Luncheon 45c
Luncheon Plates 30c
Delicious Dinners 60c

Walton's
20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why Not Have the Best?

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

CHESTER, PA.

IN CHESTER, PA. IT'S THE WASHINGTON HOUSE RESTAURANT
Completely air conditioned where fine foods support an old historic reputation!
417 MARKET STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LING NAN
American-Chinese Restaurant
Luncheons 35c
Dinners 50c
Sunday Dinners 60c
183 Massachusetts Ave.
Com. 9808
(Near Loew's State Theatre)

Colony House
1225 LOCUST STREET
Charming Atmosphere ★ Delicious Food
Moderate Prices
Sunday Dinners, 11a. 4 to 8 KINGSLEY 9288

PITTSBURGH

CENTRAL
Delicious Food prepared by women cooks. "Like going home to Lunch."
337-331 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Closed Sundays)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
33 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAILY DINNERS 75c, $1
SUNDAY DINNERS .. 75c, $1
Main 4-5500

HACKENSACK, N. J.

For Good Food—
NYSTROM'S
Route 4 No Hackensack, N. J.
Tel. Hack. 2-4490
OPEN SUNDAYS
Luncheon from 35c Dinner from 65c

THE COUNTRY PLATE
Luncheon 50c up
Dinner 80c up
The Totally Different Restaurant

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
In cool, attractive gardens
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

OLA NORWEGIAN RESTAURANT
14 Carver Street
Luncheons—Dinners
Smörgåsbord in our cool garden
Open Sundays

Particular People Lunch at MILLER'S DRUG STORE
Cor. Mass. & Norway
Delicious Specials Daily Sandwiches—Salads—Sodas—Ice Cream
Luncheon just up to take o-v

The Best BUY at our Shops... WAR BONDS and STAMPS ADAM HATS

FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER
FINAL NOTICE
Sale
SUMMER SHOES and BROKEN LOTS
CUSTOM GRADES $10.85
$8.95
Sale Ends Saturday JULY 25th
BOSTON: 18 School St. NEW YORK: 74 E. 42nd St., 169 Broadway, 1372 Broadway, 330 Fifth Ave., 48 W. 50th St., 350 Madison Ave., 253 W. 57th St., 532 Lexington Ave. BROOKLYN: 385 Fulton St. PHILADELPHIA: 1422 Chestnut St. PROVIDENCE: Sullivan Company, 159 Westminster St. WASHINGTON: Lewis & Thos. Saltz, Saltz Bros.
OTHER SHOPS AND DEALERS COAST TO COAST

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	480,000
Previous day's sales	372,650
1942 volume to date	56,185,891
1941 volume to date	70,910,000

Stock Prices Mixed; Early Rally Falters

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Stocks turned irregular today after light profit selling stalled an early advance.

The list retained a good quota of moderate gains in the final hour, but steels, motors, rails and rubbers, yielded their morning advantage and in a few cases dipped under the previous finals.

Support, fairly robust at the opening for a number of leaders and apparently based on the market's comeback in the last hour Tuesday, thinned out later. The five-hour volume was approximately 400,000 shares.

As in recent sessions inflationary ideas tended to offset adverse war reports from Russia as a speculative influence.

Holding modest plus marks were Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Glenn Martin, American Telephone, American Can and J. C. Penney. Dow Chemical pushed up around 2 on a small turnover. American Smelting and Southern Railway were a bit soft.

Improved in an undertone were Humble Oil, Lake Shore Mines, N. J. Zinc and Sherwin Williams. American Cyanamid, Creole Petroleum and Gulf Oil retreated.

Wheat and other commodity markets were not greatly disturbed by the word from Washington that the house ended a two-month deadlock on the Agricultural Department appropriation bill by agreeing to a Senate proposal to allow sales of government-owned wheat and prices below parity.

Rail Bonds Higher

Bond market prices worked selectively higher today with numerous rails up small fractions to around a point near the final hour.

Denver, Rio Grande & Western first 4s attained a price slightly above 51, up more than a point, in late dealings.

In the improved contingent were Delaware & Hudson 4s, Detroit Edison 3s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, St. Paul 5s, American Telephone 3s, Northern Pacific 4s and 6s and Southern Pacific collateral 4s.

Australia 4½s and Argentine 4s were among foreign dollar bonds moving up moderately.

U. S. Governments kept within the narrow bounds of recent sessions with the trend fairly even on the stock exchange and outside markets.

Canadian Wheat Crop Estimated At 400,000,000 Bushels

OTTAWA, Ontario (Canadian Press)—Trade Minister J. A. Mackinnon said that reports from Western Canada indicated a 400,000,000 bushel wheat crop might be harvested, while elevator storage available probably would not exceed 200,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Mackinnon said this indicated considerable wheat would have to be stored on farms.

The Minister said that while a 400,000,000-bushel crop was possible, the actual bushelage harvested might be lessened by weather or other factors before all the crop was gathered.

The Canadian Wheat Board and Cabinet Wheat Committee would confer in Ottawa, and it was expected the storage situation would come under review.

'F,' 'G' War Bond Sales Up Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said that sales of "F" and "G" war bonds increased sharply in the first week of July.

Part of the increase was attributed to the fact that the limit on purchases of these types of bonds was increased on July 1 from $50,000 to $100,000 per year, enabling some large investors who had already bought their $50,000 limit to buy more.

With slight differences, these bonds are similar to the series E war bonds generally purchased by small investors.

In the first 11 days of the month sales of all three series of war bonds totaled $324,856,865. The month's quota is $1,000,000,000.

Stock Market Close Steady in London

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—The stock market closed steady today after quiet trading.

British funds generally were unchanged while foreign bonds mostly were firmer.

Industrials rallied near the close with home rails higher and kaffirs improved on Cape Town support. Oils were idle while diamonds were quiet and steady.

Washington, Albany Ask Municipal Bids

NEW YORK (AP)—The Washington Suburban Sanitary District of Maryland will ask for bids on July 29 for $1,200,000 water and sewer bonds to be dated Aug. 1, 1942, and maturing serially, Aug. 1, 1943, to 1982. Bidders will be asked to name the rate.

The Albany Port District will ask for bids on July 21 on $182,000 of refunding bonds upon which the rate must not exceed 4 per cent. The obligations will be dated Aug. 1, 1942, maturing on that date from 1943 to 1951.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks (Divds)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
49⅞	37	Abbott L 1.60d	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	Jul 14
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (4)	1	46	46	46	+2
7½	5½	Adams E..15e	11	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jul 14
12⅞	10	Addressog ⅛e	8	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1e	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
⅜	A	Allegheny Co	6	11	11	11	— A
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf 5½	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6	3½	All'gpf$3Ow	7	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Allegh pr pf	5	12	11⅞	12	Jul 13
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
5½	3⅜	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Jul 13
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	176½	176½	176½	+ ½
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun14
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅝e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
6½	4	Allied St .50e	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Allied St pf 5	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	Jul 9
30¼	22	Allis-C M ½e	12	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
18¾	14¼	Alpha P C ⅛e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ A
18⅞	13¼	Amal L pf 1½t	1	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	55¼	55	55¼	+ ¼
23⅜	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	6	37¾	37	37	
7¼	3⅞	Am Bk N .30e	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ½e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jul 14
17⅛	11⅛	Am Cable & R	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jul 14
70½	56⅝	Am Can 2¾e	9	68¾	68¼	68¾	+1
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	Jul 11
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	1	25½	25¼	25¼	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	8	60½	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun2o
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	88½	88½	88½	Jul 11
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1⅓e	6	16	16	16	Jul 14
9⅜	8⅞	Am Distill	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus TI	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 9
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	2	4	4	4	Jul 7
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	2	20½	20½	20½	Jul 14
⅝	A	Am & For Pow	4	A	A	A	Ju' 13
24½	16¼	AFP5&pf .60k	3	12⅝	21	21	— ⅛
28	18½	AFP$7pf .70k	5	25	25	25	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
32	25⅜	Am-H SS 1⅓e	4	27½	27½	27½	
3½	⅞	Am Hide&Lea	13	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jun30
70	60¾	Am Home 2.40a	1	67	67	67	+ ¼
2	1½	Am Ice	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jul 9
9	2¾	Am Internat'l	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 14
7	5⅞	Am Inv III .80	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun29
11¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	29	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½pk	2	74½	74½	74½	
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	2	11	11	11	Jul 9
5	4	Am M & Mch	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 14
23¼	16	Am Metal (1)	2	19⅜	19½	19½	
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	4	A	A	A	
24½	15½	APL$6pf24⅛k	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	21	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	17	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
12	9⅛	Am Re M ½e	10	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
6½	4¾	Am Saf R ⅛e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9	6¾	Am Sept ½e	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 13
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	10	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ½
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	142	142	142	
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33½	33½	33½	—1½
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	2	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ⅓e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
11	7½	Am Stov 1.20	4	10	10	10	Jul 14
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	18½	18½	18½	
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	87	87	87	
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	11	115⅛	114½	115	+ ¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1⅓e	1	44	44	44	— ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tb B 1⅓e	3	45⅛	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134½	133¾	134½	Jul 8
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 13
47½	22	Am Visc 1⅓e	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	6	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
70¾	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	45½	45½	45½	Jul 13
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
76⅛	54	Am Wool pf 2½	3	64⅛	63½	63½	— 1
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	43	43	43	Jul 9
28⅝	22⅜	Anaconn (1e)	29	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	1	16	16	16	Jul 14
10	7⅜	Anders Cop ⅓e	3	9	9	9	Jul 8
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 10
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	31	31	31	Jul 13
111⅛	107⅜	Armi Del pf 7	2	109	109	109	Jul 13
4⅜	2¾	Armour (1)	5	3⅜	3	3	+ ⅛
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½e	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	Jul 14
66	53	Arm Cork pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
29	21	Armstr C ⅓e	5	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Arnold C ⅓e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 9
⅛	⅛	Artloom .15e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 14
6¼	4⅛	Asso Dry Gds	8	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 14
77⅛	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	65	65	65	Jul 2
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	58	58	58	Jul 10
26	20	Associates ! 2	2	26	26	26	Jul 11
40⅝	27½	Atchison 3½e	33	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
70	60¾	At T&SF pf 5	1	64	64	64	
26	19¾	Atl Coa L 1g	11	24	23¾	23¾	
34	16½	Atl G&W! 3g	1	19	19	19	+ 1
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Jul 3
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	100	100	100	
7	6⅛	Atlas Cp 1.20	20	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 14
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	49	49	49	Jul 8
70	43	Atlas Pw 1.40e	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅞
⅛	6¼	Atlas Tk .30g	1	6	8	8	Jul 10
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	8	2	1¾	2	Jul 14
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
B							
14¼	9¾	Bald Loco ct	14	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	8	3½	3	3½	
7⅜	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Ju' 13
10¼	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	Barker Br (1g)	2	5	5	5	Jul 13
11⅜	8½	Barnsdall .60	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
18¼	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	4	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ⅛e	1	21	21	21	Jul 11
24⅝	20	Beat Cream 1a	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
104¼	103	Beat pf vw (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr28
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Apr15
110⅜	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	86	86	86	Jul 11
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
16½	9¾	Bell Aerc (2g)	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
39½	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	18	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Bend I L .77g	2	11⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
56	46½	Best In pf 2½	1	52	52	52	Jul 7
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
66⅞	49½	JetaSteel 3e	15	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	Jul 14
24	18⅛	Bigelow-S 1e	5	23½	22⅝	22⅝	Jul 9
19¾	14¾	Black-Dr 1.60	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+1⅛
7⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knoxlee	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Blms&Laufm	2	12	12	12	Jul 14
21¼	13½	Boeing Air 1e	5	16	16	16	
31¼	25	Bohn A&B (2)	7	30½	30	30½	Jul 14
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	4	14½	14½	14½	Jul 14
20¾	18⅜	Borden (.60a)	6	20	19¾	20	
24¾	19¾	Borg-War .80e	16	24¾	24¾	24½	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 10
30¾	25	Bower R B (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jun30
18½	15	Brewing C ⅓e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7¾	Bridgep't Br 1	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	13	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
29½	26	Bripp&St (3)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	35	35	35	Jul 13
⅛	A	Bkly & Q Tran	10	11	11	11	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	28	1	1	Jul 14
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ⅓e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jul 1
14	9⅞	Brun-Bal ⅓e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	6½	Bucyrus-E .50e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2½	2½	2½	
7¼	6	Budd Wh(⅓e)	6	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	2	12	12	12	Jul 9
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	2	17½	17½	17½	Jul 14
26	19½	Bulova Watch(2)	2	25¼	25	25	Jul 13
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 9
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55	55	55	Jul 8
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .30e	6	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	5½	Butler Br .60a	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
21	19⅝	Butler pf 1½s	5	21	20⅝	21	Jul 7
3⅞	2½	Butte CAZinc	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
15½	10	Byron J'k ⅓e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jul 10
C							
19⅜	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1⅜	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	A	A	A	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	6	6¼	6½	6¼	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Camph Wy ⅓e	2	14¼	14	14	
12½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
47⅞	33½	Canadian Pac	3	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	31	31	31	
24½	13¼	Capital Ad A	1	24½	24½	24½	Jun22
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1⅓e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
3	2¼	Carrier-S .10e	6	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	3	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	
23½	16	Cent Aq 1⅓e	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 13
3½	1½	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	Jul 14
18	11	CenVioleta 1e	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 14
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Jul 1
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	4	31¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅞
2½	1¾	Cert-Lead Prod	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
19	16	Chain Belt 4⅓e	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 14
17	14¾	Champ Pa ⅓e	2	15	15	15	Jul 14
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	3	8¼	7⅞	8¼	Jul 10
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	13	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	2	94	94	94	Jul 8
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 10
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	3	3½	3	3	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	4½	Chi Mail ⅛ag	1	5	5	5	Jul 11
17½	12½	Chi Pn T 1⅓e	1	13½	13½	13½	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	48	45	45	Jul 2
⅜	A	Chi Rk Is & P	5	⅛	A	⅛	Jul 6
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	A	A	Jul 6
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 13
11¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 3
12¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 13
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	22	63¾	63¼	63⅜	— ⅛
10½	9	City ID&P 1.20	4	10	10	10	Jun14
3	2½	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	Jul 13
34½	28	Clark Eq 1⅓e	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jul 14
29	22	Cleve G B ⅓e	1	24½	24½	24½	Jul 10
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	3	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅞
36½	25¾	Cluett P 1⅓e	1	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
80	56½	Coca Cola 1⅓e	1	80	80	80	
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59	59	59	Jul 7
15	11¼	Colgate-P ½	2	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
14⅝	10⅜	Collins & A	2	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
18½	13¼	Col Fuel 1⅓e	6	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .60e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	2	36	36	36	Jul 14
7⅞	5½	Columbia Pict	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
30	24	Colum Pp2¾e	2	29½	29½	29½	Jul 14
73	51	Colum Carb 2e	3	73	73	73	Jul 14
22⅛	16½	Comi Credit 3	21	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
101	91¼	Comi C pf 4½	1	101	101	101	Jul 13
47⅝	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	11	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
103⅛	100¼	Com Texpf 4½	1	105	105	105	+3¼
9¼	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	21	8¼	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
⅛	A	Com'th&South	16	A	A	A	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	12	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
23¾	17¼	Com Ed 1⅓e	22	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Condo N .40e	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
21½	15	Consol Aircr 1e	11	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1⅓g	7	10¼	10	10	Jul 14
7¾	4⅜	Cons Cop .10e	31	5¼	5	5	
14	11¾	Cons Ed(1.60)	16	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	89½	89½	89½	+1¾
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 3
9	7	Cons F pf 1¾k	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	3	2	2	2	Jul 8
6½	4⅜	Consol Oil 1⅓	17	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jul 9
6⅜	4⅜	Consol's Coal	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	
31⅞	22	Consol's-C pf	1	31	31	31	
96½	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	92	92	92	Jul 8
13½	11⅜	Container ⅓e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
103⅛	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jul 9
28	21¼	Cont Can(1.40a)	7	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	
8¼	6¾	Cont D F ⅓e	1	7	7	7	Jul 13
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	2	38½	38½	38½	
3¼	2¾	Cont Mot ⅓e	27	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	8	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ⅓e	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jul 13
12½	8¾	Cop'weld 5 .80	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½g	2	50	50	50	Jul 13
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	52	51½	51½	
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ A
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	15	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60		16	16	16	Jul 14
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 13
19½	14¼	Crown C&Shae	2	18¼	18	18¼	Jul 9
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Jul 11
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	5	28⅜	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	Jul 14
9	5	Cub-Am S 1⅓e	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
83	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	11	81½	81½	81½	Jun22
13¼	8¾	Cuddahy Pack	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17¼	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	2	17¼	17	17¼	Jul 9
⅞	⅛	Curtis Publish	12	⅝	A	A	
18¾	12	Curt' ppf1.10k	7	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛

Commerce and Finance

Revised Tax Bill Yield Is Estimated at $6,144,000,000

Business and Industry

Bell System's Net Exceeds 1941 Quarter

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported today the Bell System's consolidated net income applicable to A. T. & T. stock for the three months ended May 31—after provision for taxes at the 1941 rate—was $50,632,432 or $2.71 a share compared with $49,636,092 or $2.66 a share in the like 1941 period.

Walter S. Gifford, president of the company, pointed out in a letter to stockholders, however, that legislation under consideration would increase the telephone system's tax bill, and "to the extent that taxes are retroactively increased, income reported is higher than it will ultimately prove to have been."

For the 12 months ended May 31 the system's net income on the same basis was $194,527,627 or $10.41 a share against $209,048,734 or $11.19 a share for the period ended May 31, 1941.

For the parent company alone net income for the three months ended June 30 was $44,352,158 or $2.37 a share against $48,846,954 or $2.61 a share in the second quarter of 1941. For the year ended June 30 net income was $181,992,384 or $9.74 a share against $194,377,999 or $10.40 a share in the preceding 12 months. Taxes were accrued at the 1941 rate, making these figures also subject to revision.

Mr. Gifford in his letter said the restrictions on materials and use of telephone service in the war effort meant that service on long distance calls for the general public "cannot always be up to standard."

"In making toll and long distance calls, especially to and from places busy with war activities," Mr. Gifofrd said, "it is urged that calls be limited, so far as possible, to those related to the war effort."

National Retail Hardware Group Elects Officers

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—The National Retail Hardware Association, meeting in a curtailed one-day convention here, elected A. E. Herrnstein of Chillicothe, Ohio, president, and Harry D. Kaiser of Philadelphia, vice-president. Mr. Herrnstein succeeds Thomas K. Ruff of Columbia, S. C.

Only 21 of 37 state associations were represented at the convention, which originally was scheduled to be held in Chicago.

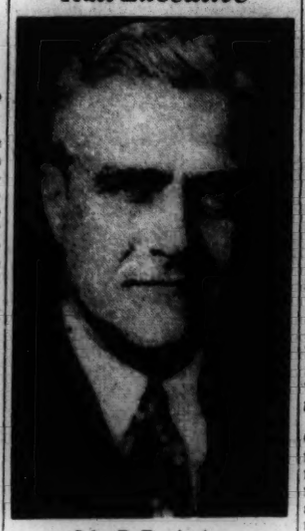
OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 6100
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-4860

ARLINGTON MILLS DIVIDEND NO. 152

A dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share has been declared, payable on Wednesday, July 15, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1942, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert B. Chamberlain, Treasurer

Rail Executive



John D. Farrington

Appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Rock Island Lines, effective July 15, succeeding E. M. Durham, Jr., who resigned. Mr. Farrington, whose railroad career started on the Great Northern in 1909, is one of the youngest chief executives in the railroad industry.

WPB Adds 250 Items To List Banning Output for Civilians

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The War Production Board has added more than 250 civilian articles ranging from crochet hooks to pari-mutuel machines to the list of those whose manufacture is prohibited by the iron and steel conservation order.

Production of some of the articles for civilian use already had been halted by another order which limited deliveries of iron and steel to manufacturers holding military priority ratings.

The new group of banned articles is set forth in a list which supplements the previous loan tabulation of articles in which iron and steel is prohibited. A manufacturer of items on the supplementary list is allowed 30 days to fabricate iron and steel for these purposes, but may not use more than 75 per cent by weight of the average monthly amount of all metals he used last year. Assembly of the processed metal is permitted for an additional 30 days.

The new list includes automobile heaters, ball park equipment, barber and beauty shop supplies, shoe buckles, merry-go-rounds, animal cases, containers for cosmetics, crochet hooks, desk sets, curtain rings, reducing machines, garden tools, magic lanterns, many items of hospital equipment, ironing boards, key cases, dog chains and collars, race track apparatus including mutual machines, siphon charges, swimming pool equipment, lawn tools, trunks, umbrella shafts, vanity cases and weather vanes.

Amendments To Be Barred In Tax Measure

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The House rules committee decided today that no amendments to the $6,144,000,000 revenue bill, except those approved by the ways and means committee, could be considered during the three days of debate scheduled to start tomorrow.

The rules committee acted after it had several requests for procedure which would permit members to make proposals designed to raise the total of the masure toward the Administration's $8,700,000,000 goal.

The House Ways and Means Committee formally approved a new $6,144,000,000 wartime revenue bill containing corporation rates which Representative Knutson (R) of Minnesota said in a minority report were "arrived at through a series of trades and shameless logrolling" and which would injure corporations engaged in the war effort.

In a formal report to the House the committee majority said that it had tried to obtain "every dollar of additional revenue which, in its opinion, the national economy can bear." It added that "care has been exercised in every instance not to place an unbearable burden upon any taxpayer."

Mr. Knutson, one of the two members reported to have voted against the legislation, said in a minority report, speaking of proposed new corporation rates:

"It is no longer a secret that the present formula was arrived at through a series of trades and shameless logrolling. In all my years on the Ways and Means Committee I have never seen anything like it."

He referred to the fact that the committee at the last minute changed corporation rates so that the excess profits levies would be less severe and the normal taxes would be higher. The members changed the flat excess profits tax rate from 94 to 87½ per cent and boosted the combined normal and surtax rate from 40 to 45 per cent.

The committee's report estimated that the present federal tax structure would produce about $17,000,000,000 in this fiscal year while expenditures have been estimated at $73,000,000,000 for the same period and may increase.

Even under these figures, however, a deficit of more than $56,000,000,000 would result except for the revenues under this bill," the committee said. "While the bill is estimated to produce $6,144,000,000 in a full year of operation, its estimated yield for the fiscal year 1943 is $4,026,000,000.

"For the fiscal year 1943, with the revenue added by the bill, Federal tax collections will exceed $21,000,000,000 and for a full year of operation under the bill, will total $23,000,000,000. This sum, when added to the annual tax revenues of the states and local governments of approximately $9,000,000,000, will make the total tax bill of the American people about $32,000,000,000 annually, or almost one-third of the present national income."

Wage, Crop-Price 'Grabs' Seen Chiefly as Postwar Threats

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the scare copy being put out by the protagonists of traditional economics, two facts should be remembered in connection with the current "inflation" scare arising out of pending wage- and crop-price pressure-group grabs. Wall Street, The New York Times and Harry Schurman in the Saturday Evening Post to the contrary notwithstanding, they are not likely either to (1) jeopardise the war economy, or (2) to produce much immediate rise in the cost of living.

This is not to say that they are not a major economic importance. It is merely to say that their importance is for the distant future, not for the present; in short, that their major significance is for the post-war period, not for the present.

Treasury as the "Angel"

That they will not jeopardize the war effort is obvious; no matter how much more labor or the farmers get for their products, in higher wages or higher farm prices, they will not thereby be able to take one additional pound of rubber, steel, or aluminum away from the Service of Supply of the American armed forces nor from the operation of lease-lend. The War Production Board, the Army, and the Navy, will see to that.

Not quite as obvious is the fact that they will have no serious immediate effect on the cost of living. Retail prices are not, as some economic thrill-and-chill writers claim, resting on a keg of gunpowder to which the C. I. O. and the farm bloc are about to apply the punk.

Reasons for this, in skeleton form, are as follows:

First, most of the cost is to be added to the U. S. Treasury deficit, not loaded on consumers in price increases. Of the wage increases for the steel, aircraft, and automobile industries 87½ per cent will come out of lower tax revenues and 12½ per cent out of lower corporate net income after taxes. Much the same holds good for the other wage increases as they ripple out from these centers.

According to the Federal Reserve Board 50 per cent of American industry is already working for national defense; and the proportion is increasing. In the case of this 50 per cent, if the companies are very prosperous the increase will come chiefly out of smaller Treasury tax revenues in 1943; if the companies are not very prosperous the increase will have to come out of the Treasury in the form of higher prices for war goods, which will have to be paid to keep the low-profit marginal companies in business.

More Subsidies Likely

As for the increases which directly affect civilian goods, here again most of the increase is slated to come out of either the U. S. Treasury or business profits. Despite Congressional objection to the idea of subsidies (shared by business, which feels that these subsidies are bound to have government strings attached to them by the managerial-revolution boys in Washington), subsidies appear nevertheless likely to carry the brunt of the increases. The farm-bloc grab, for instance, will take the form chiefly of direction to the Commodity Credit Corporation to buy at parity with permission to sell at market. That is an obvious indirect subsidy.

And while some General Max ceilings have already been sprung by Section 3 of the Price Control Act applying to ceilings liable to be reflected back to farm prices, most of these have probably already been heard from. They apply chiefly to the canning packs. As for General Max ceilings in danger of being sprung by rising wages, OPA has already announced that there will be no price rises granted to take care of wage increases granted after April 27 (when General Max was published). They will have to come out of manufacturers,' wholesalers,' jobbers,' or retailers' profits.

Lastly, any substantial increase in prices would produce a vigorous political kick-back to Congress. Next to low wages and low farm prices, nothing today is so unpopular as a rising cost of living. The Administration and Congress can play with fire in letting wages and crop prices rise, but only to a limited extent; as soon as they begin to be reflected, some months later, in higher living costs, it is kindergarten stuff that the quarterbacks will have to run in the opposite direction, and do something as well as merely say something about "inflation."

OPA Seen Destiny's Child

Then the fellow who will get the kudos will be Leon Henderson, and the Washington agency that will get the appropriations, the jobs, and the political support will be the Office of Price Administration, which will be the "hero of the inflation gap," and the rallying point for the 1943 new school of "sound economics." The current political troubles of OPA need not be taken too seriously. They are the birth-pangs of a new economic order.

The stars in their courses are fighting for OPA. Every fast and loose inflationary play of this or that pressure-group enhances the future importance of OPA and of Mr. Henderson or of whatever rough-riding economic man-on-horseback who succeeds him as price and rationing czar. And nobody so far seems likely to outdo in roughness and readiness the gum-chewing hatless, frank-talking, uneven-tempered Mr. Henderson.

In other words, current "inflationary" developments in wages and farm prices are not actually inflationary. If they were, the cost of living would have already risen through the roof.

Instead, in the long view—which nowadays doesn't need to extend beyond a few months—the real implications of wage and farm-price increases are two.

First, they mean further substanital additions to the national debt. That is a post-war consideration.

And second, they mean in the long run further substantial additions to the economic power of the Office of Price Administration. And that, in turn, as will be developed in a subsequent article, is a post-war prospect of major importance.

In short, while the white-collar intellectuals in Washington and the universities are working out fancy post-war planning programs, labor and farm leaders are actually, here and now, working on programs that will have a profound effect on the post-war economy of the United States.

Some of these effects will be considered in a subsequent article.

N. Y. Employment Pay Rolls Decline

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Despite continued war industry expansions, New York factory employment dropped 2.7 per cent and pay rolls 3 per cent in June, the State Labor Department reported.

Principal declines from May figures were in civilian goods plants, particularly those making clothing, which reported a drop of 17 per cent in personnel and 24 per cent in pay rolls. The usual seasonal slump, plus material shortages and uncertainties in Government price-control and style orders were listed as the reasons.

Despite the curtailment, 8 per cent more workers were employed and their pay roll was 28 per cent higher than in June last year.

Several shipyards engaged in repair work reported substantial layoffs. The majority of printing and paper goods firms reduced their operations.

All textile industries, except those making carpets and rugs, listed layoffs and losses at tanneries and shoe and handbag concerns more than offset gains at glove and belt plants.

Home Furnishing Markets To Hold Only Two Shows

CHICAGO (AP)—Sponsors of both home furnishing markets meeting here have agreed to cut their normal schedule of four shows a year to two for the war's duration, canceling their May and November meetings.

Percy Wilson, manager of the Merchandise Mart, announced he had joined with officials of the American Furniture Mart in submitting for Government approval 1943 market dates of Jan. 4 to Jan. 18 and June 21 to June 30.

Rubber Agency Favored Over WPB Objection

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas (D-Okla.) said today he would press the farm group campaign for an independent Government rubber agency, despite Donald Nelson's opposition to it.

The same Senate agriculture subcommittee which heard testimony yesterday from the War Production chief already has approved a bill sponsored by Senator Guy Gillette (D-Iowa), Senator Thomas and others calling for development of synthetic rubber from grain alcohol by an agency entirely apart from WPB's current synthetic program.

"We're going to press that bill to stress our idea that rubber should be made from the inexhaustible products of the soil, rather than from petroleum, which is an exhaustible resource," Senator Thomas declared.

"We also can get rubber cheaper and quicker that way."

Senator Gillette, who questioned Mr. Nelson closely on the status of the present program, said he preferred to withhold comment until the committee heard today from the technical experts who accompanied Mr. Nelson to yesterday's session.

Mr. Thomas said he hoped to get the experts to answer questions he asked Mr. Nelson on the comparative costs of making rubber from grain and from oil, the comparative speed of both processes, and the amounts of critical materials needed in each.

"Mr. Nelson is a busy man and I didn't expect him to know all those details," Senator Thomas said. "If his staff can supply us with the information, I'll be satisfied."

Severe Demands on Materials

Mr. Nelson told the subcommittee that "materials are definitely the limiting factor of our productive effort" and that the synthetic rubber program made severe demands on limited stocks of copper, steel plate and air compressors.

It would be "a rash act," he said, to divert such critical materials in order to provide enough rubber-producing capacity to supply all civilian as well as military demands.

Accordingly, Mr. Nelson added, an indepedent Government rubber agency should not be created because it would decentralize the power to allocate these materials needed in the war effort.

The bill introduced by Senators Gillette, Thomas and others calls for creation of a Rubber Supply Agency, headed by a $10,000 a year presidentially appointed director. It would be the director's duty to provide "at the earliest possible time" an adequate supply of rubber and alcohol produced from agricultural products to meet both military and civilian needs.

He would be empowered to lend money, purchase or lease necessary plants, enter into contracts and conduct research in rubber development. Materials needed for rubber manufacture would be granted priorities over similar articles sought for private accounts.

The measure authorizes appropriation of whatever money would be needed to carry out the plan.

Mr. Nelson estimated yesterday that the United States would produce 32,300 long tons of synthetic rubber this year and 338,000 the next, but emphasized again that for the duration of the war none would be available for pleasure driving.

WPB Objective

Mr. Nelson said that only 9,400 long tons of synthetic rubber of all types were produced in the first half of this year but that the WPB objective was 22,900 tons in the second half, 338,000 tons in 1943 and about double that amount in the succeeding year.

"We hope in 1944 to have enough rubber for necessary uses," he said.

The most important need, he added, is rubber for the military machines of this nation and its Allies. After that, he said, comes the problem of getting people to their jobs, necessary trucking on the highways and farms, and community services such as fire and police protection.

The present program, aimed at an annual plant capacity of 800,000 tons, calls for 122,000 tons of steel plate, 210,000 tons of other steel, more than 7,000 tons of copper, bronze and brass and about 170,000 horsepower of air compressor capacity.

"Steel plate, copper and air compressors are all highly critical items and all are required in substantial quantities for the production of synthetic rubber," Mr. Nelson said.

Latin Meat Packers Save Ship Space by New Process

NEW YORK (AP)—Additional saving of ship cargo space was indicated in a report from the Argentine Information Bureau that the South American republic's meat packers were turning to a new quick freezing process.

The new method involves removal of bones, compression and quick freezing, and was said to reduce the time element of refrigeration.

A ton of quick-frozen quarters prepared by the process occupies 50 cubic feet compared with 108 per ton for chilled and 80 for frozen boned meat, the bureau said.

No. Pacific Issue Sold

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Shields & Co. and Bears Stearns & Co. today were awarded a $2,500,000 issue of Northern Pacific Railway Co. equipment trust certificates due in one to 10 years on a bid of 99.1399 for the issue as 2s.

Insurance Director

William M. Rand

Vice-President of the Monsanto Chemical Company, elected a director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Mr. Rand is also a director of Monsanto Chemical, New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, the First National Bank of Boston, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the New England Council.

Motor Carriers Are Ordered to Comply With Dimout Rules

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered all motor carriers subject to its jurisdiction to comply "as fully as possible" with dimout and blackout regulations in coastal areas.

Since dimout and blackout regulations have various origins, the commission said, it is possible they may lack uniformity and that motor carriers may experience difficulty in complying with all requirements.

"Nevertheless," the order said, "it is the duty of motor carriers subject to the motor carrier safety regulations, operating in a coastal area or areas, to comply as fully as possible with army orders and local regulations which restrict the use of lighting devices, reflectors and emergency signals."

The commission said any motor carrier complying with Army and local regulations would not be deemed to be in violation of any of the ICC regulations.

Meat Packers Weigh Crisis in Industry

CINCINNATI, July 15 (AP)—The emergency conference of meat packers met today to consider ways and means of staving off what the organization's general counsel termed the ruin of their industry.

Said Wilbur La Roe of Washington, D. C.:

"The independent meat packers are facing ruin because the Government had fixed ceiling prices on meat products but has refused to 'ceiling' the price on livestock animals which are its raw material."

George A. Casey, of Philadelphia, President of the conference, declared, "an unprecedented crisis" faced the industry and that "relief must be obtained."

Crude Oil Output Up in July 11 Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 354,445 barrels to 3,673,370 for the week ended July 11, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas, with an additional production day, was up 281,150 to 1,203,950. East Texas increased 72,500 to 290,100; California, 61,500 to 685,750; Kansas, 11,050 to 271,150; Louisiana, 5,700 to 315,300; Eastern fields, 1,250 to 99,725; Illinois, 925 to 278,450, and Michigan, 1,750 to 67,900.

Oklahoma production declined 3,950 to 372,000, and the Rocky Mountain states, 1,980 to 121,135.

June Cotton Use Report

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during June totaled 966,940 bales of lint, and 127,219 bales of linters, compared with 957,013 and 132,390 during May this year, and 875,812 and 126,405 during June last year.

Oil Subsidy Plan Alters Ceiling Issue

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The whole question of subsidies to help enforce price ceilings broke in the Senate again today when Senator Richard Russell (D-Ga) said that Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones had assured senators that the Defense Supplies Corporation would absorb increased transportation costs incident to moving oil and gasoline into the eastern rationed area.

On the strength of this assurance, Mr. Russell said he would withdraw his amendment to the OPA appropriation bill aimed at eliminating the 2½ cents a gallon increase in the ceiling price of gasoline in some of the eastern states served by pipeline.

The amendment, approved late yesterday but reconsidered for final action today, would have denied use of OPA funds to enforce a regional increase in the price ceiling of any commodity to help pay increased transportation costs, if those costs actually had not risen.

Mr. Russell had contended that Georgia and some other states in the rationed zone still were getting petroleum products by pipeline without increased cost and that these states should not bear the burden of added carrying charges of other states.

"This is a national question growing out of the war," the Georgian declared, "and no selected area should bear a disproportionate share" of any added expense."

He said he understood Mr. Jones' stand was recommended by the War and Navy Departments and the OPA and "bears the approval of the President of the United States."

Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri challenged Mr. Jones' authority to let the Defense Supplies Corporation, an RFC subsidiary, pay the added costs.

Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia asserted it would be an "outright gift to the oil companies" of probably between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000, and Senator Clyde Reed (R) of Kansas said it was a subsidy in clear contrast to a prohibition in the pending bill against subsidies.

Congressional leaders conferred with Leon Henderson today in search of a compromise amendment to a pending money bill that would satisfy parity demands of farm bloc members and still leave the OPA administrator in control of prices for processed agricultural commodities.

Whether the Administration would offer some such compromise or elect to fight out the question on the floor of the Senate apparently depended on how far Mr. Henderson was willing to yield to the demands that the ceilings on such items as bread reflect the 110 per cent parity figure at which Congress said the administrator could step in to control wheat prices.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, predominantly farm-minded in its membership, wrote a provision of this nature into a $1,856,801,000 supplemental defense bill now before the Senate carrying $120,000,000 to finance a year's operation of the OPA.

The effect of this amendment would be to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a price on processed farm commodities high enough so the grower of the original product could obtain up to 110 per cent of parity. Parity is a figure calculated to give crops the purchasing power equivalent of a past period, usually 1909-14.

Democratic leader Alben Barkley of Kentucky has charged this would shear Mr. Henderson of authority to control prices on a major share of the commodities that reach the markets today.

Most of the controversy over the OPA apparently was being concentrated on the parity amendment, and Mr. Barkley indicated attempts to increase the price control appropriations to the $140,000,000 "rock botton" figure proposed by Mr. Henderson would be dropped.

Informed senators said there was little doubt the Senate would approve a committee amendment requiring senate confirmation of all employees receiving $4,500 a year or more.

The Senate hurried through less controversial points of the bill yesterday, approving without debate a $1,100,000,000 appropriation for the war shipping administration, a $150,000,000 outlay for capital stock of the smaller war plants corporation and $100,000,000 for the President's emergency fund.

The Successful Operation of any Trust depends upon the character, competence and experience of the Trustee you appoint

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Arthur Adams	Robert A. Leeson
William T. Aldrich	Leon M. Little
C. Rodgers Burgin	Augustus P. Loring, Jr.
Charles C. Cabot	Kenneth W. Marriner
Stephen V. R. Crosby	Roger Pierce
Charles P. Curtis	Walworth Pierce
Frank H. Gage	Charles O. Richardson
Orrin C. Hart	Henry L. Shattuck
Phillips Ketchum	Henry G. Simonds
John C. Kiley	Stephen W. Sleeper
Stanley A. Lawry	Ames Stevens

The
New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH :: 99 NEWBURY STREET
Member Federal Reserve System

Boston Fund | *Massachusetts Investors Trust*

Write for prospectus relating to the shares of either of these investment funds, each of which is managed independently of the other by a different management group.

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
83 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
Jersey City Chicago Los Angeles

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

House Yields To Senate In Parity Issue

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The House today broke a two-month congressional deadlock on the Agriculture Department appropriation bill by agreeing to a Senate proposal to allow sales of Government-owned wheat at prices below parity.

After rejecting a new compromise proposal, the House accepted a Senate demand, backed by President Roosevelt, that sales of Government-owned wheat for livestock feed and industrial uses at 85 per cent of the parity price of corn—or about 83 cents a bushel—be allowed.

Te compromise proposal, offered by Representative Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.), would have set the minimum sale price for the wheat at full parity for corn, or about 97 cents.

The motion to recede from the House position and accept the Senate version, made by Representative Malcolm Tarver (D-Ga.), was adopted by a division vote announced by Speaker Rayburn as 171 to 57.

The break in the deadlock on the grain sale price apparently settled all differences on the department appropriation bill.

There had been a difference on funds for the farm security administration. Compromise figures for this agency were accepted by the House yesterday, and their acceptance by the Senate would send the measure to the White House.

Previously the House had insisted that Government wheat sales be made at not less than parity for wheat, or about $1.35 a bushel.

The Administration favored the Senate version. It wants to stabilize livestock feed prices at below-parity levels to encourage maximum production of meat, dairy and poultry products for war needs.

Mr. Cannon's proposal was defeated by a roll-call vote of 204 to 128.

Parity is a level calculated to give crops the same purchasing power as in a previous period, usually 1909-1914.

Oil Outlook Seen Increasingly Dreary For East Coast Use

WASHINGTON (AP) — An increasingly dreary outlook for eastern motorists and 1,250,000 families using oil for heating was drawn by the petroleum industry war council, which reported it could see now virtually no prospect for easing of the shortage.

William R. Boyd, Jr., council chairman and President of the American Petroleum Institute, said overland supplies would not be sufficient for the last quarter of 1942 and the first quarter of 1943, "regardless of all of the measures which the petroleum industry and the Government are taking.

"Only by substantial tank ship movement averaging 300,000 barrels a day from now on, could enough petroleum be provided to cover the demand, at least at the east Coast now is using it," he said.

His summary of the outlook was based on a report by the council's economic committee which estimated the essential demand for petroleum products on the East Coast would average 1,137,000 barrels a day for the third quarter of this year, 1,372,000 barrels for the fourth quarter and 1,460,000 barrels in the first quarter of 1943.

To this, the committee said, should be added about 160,000 barrels a day "if real consumer hardship is to be avoided." The normal unrestricted demand this year would have averaged 1,600,000 barrels a day.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2¾s 47-48	108.9	108.9	108.9
2 2s 47	104.11	104.11	104.11
1 2¾s 72-67	101.5	101.5	101.5

Home Owners Loan

$ 3s 52-44	103.19	10g.19	103.19

New York City Bond

12 3s 80	102¼	102¼	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	93	93	93
3 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73½	73½	73½
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	46	46	46
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	64½	64½	64½
13 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107½	107⅝
5 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100½	100½	100½
1 Ark&MRyB&T 5s 64	100	100	100
23 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109½	109½
5 At&SF aj 4s 85 st	89¼	89¼	89¼
16 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
3 A C Line cit 4s 52	65	65	65
7 A C Line 4½s 64	60	60	60
56 A C Line 5s 45	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	98½	98½	98½
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	57¼	57¼	57¼
7 B&O 95 st A	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
6 B&O 95 st C	31	31	31
11 B&O 2000 st D	27⅝	27½	27⅝
3 B&O 96 st F	27⅝	27½	27⅝
34 B&O cv 60 st	21¾	21½	21¾
4 B&O 4s 48	55¼	55¼	55½
12 B&OPL&WV 4s 51 st	48	48¼	47
18 B&O S W 5s st	36⅞	36⅞	36¾
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	54½	54½	54½
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	54⅝	54½	54⅝
2 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	99½	99½	99½
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	102	102	102
10 Boston&Me 4½s 70	31¾	31	31¾
40 Boston&Me 4s 60	29	28¾	29
2 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	77¾	77¾	77¾
8 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	96	96	96
3 Buf R&P 57 st	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
4 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	74	74	74
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Ctf	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	109¼	109¼	109¼
9 Can Pac 5s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	68¾	68¾	68¾
9 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98½	98	98
2 Cen of Ga 5s 45	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71½	71½	71¾
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Can R R N 4 Ap 57	16½	16½	16½
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	13½	13½	13½
1 C&O 4½s 92	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 Chi & Alton 3s 49xim	19	19	19
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	73	72¾	73
19 CB&Q 4½s 77	77	77	77
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76½	76	76½
2 CB&Y 4s 1st 49	93½	93½	93½
5 Chi & E Ill inc 97	24	24	24
18 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13¾	13½	13¾
12 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7	7	7
1 CM&StP 4½s 89 D	37	37	37
36 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38	35⅝	36
20 Chi&NW 4½s 37	36⅜	36¼	36⅜
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18½	18½	18½
69 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	31	30¾	31
21 Chi & NW 4s 87	27	26¾	27
10 Chi & NW 3½s 87	28½	28½	28½
5 CRI & P 4s 88	24½	24½	24½
1 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	23¾	23¾	23½
72 CRI & P rf 34	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101	101	101
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	95	95	95
10 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94	93	93½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110	110	110
24 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45¾	45	45¼
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	46½	46½	46½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	64	64	64¼
5 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	66½	66½	66½
3 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77C	61¾	61½	61¾
35 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92	91¾	91¾
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	89½	89½	89¾
1 Colo&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107	107	107
1 Comwith Ed 3¼s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
33 Con Edis 3½s 65	105¼	105	105
1 Con Edis 3½s 66	106	106	106
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	89½	89½	89½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 66	108	108	108
3 Cuba No Rv5½s42rct	28¾	28¾	28¾
14 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58¾	58¾	58¾
11 D&RG 4½s 36 ¾	17½	17	17½
88 D&RG 4s 36	17¾	17	17¾
31 D&RGW 5s 55 asd	2¾	2½	2¾
8 D&RG West 5s 78	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Det Ed 3s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 E TenVa&G 5s 56	100½	100½	100½
1 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	100	100	100
20 Erie 4½s 2015	47½	47	47½
12 Erie 4s 95	90¼	90	90
6 Fla E Cst 5s 74	13½	13½	13½
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	78	78	78
17 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95½	95	95½
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99¼	99¼	99¼
12 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	80¼	80¼	80¼
49 Gt Nor 4s 46G	94¼	94¼	94½
49 Gt Nor 4s 46H	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Gt Nor 3½s 67	72½	72	72
1 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	91	91	91
10 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	51	50¾	51
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
100 Houst'nO&T 4½s 54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42½	42¼	42⅝
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Ill Bell 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅞
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41	41	41
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	40	40	40
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	47	47	47
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	44	44	44
22 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¼	43¾	44¼
7 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	54	54	54
30 IC&CStLaNO 5s 63A	47¾	47¾	48¼
3 IC&CStLaNO 4½s 63	43¾	43¾	43¾
7 Inland Stl 3s 61	104	104	104
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
8 Int Gt Nor a1 6s 52	11½	11½	11½
1 Int Gt Nor ist 6s 52	17¾	17¾	17¾
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27¼	26¾	27¼
3 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
17 Int T&T 4½s 52	54¾	54¾	54¾
9 Int T&T 5s 55	87	87	87
19 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
3 K C South 5s 50	67	66¾	66¾
4 K C South 3s 50	60	60	60
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	85½	85½	85½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	70	69¾	70
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	65	65	65
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Leh Vay NY 4½s 50	48¾	48¾	49
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	36¾	36¾	36¾
30 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29½	28¾	29¾
4 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98	98	96
4 Louisv & Nash 5s 60	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Louis N 4½s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	47	47	47
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107	107	107
1 Mid'd RRNJ 5s 40	53¾	53¾	53¾
51 MilSpartaNW 4s 47	25¾	25¾	25¾
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	6	6	6
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13¼	13¼	13¼

Business Personals

Henry P. Green of St. Louis, a partner in the firm of G. H. Walker & Co., and Henry Picoli, of New York, a partner in F. H. Douglas & Company, have been elected members of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, to fill existing vacancies. They will serve until the next annual election.

Two executives of Pennsylvania-Central Airlines have been given a leave of absence for the duration to take up duties with the armed forces, it was announced by C. Bedell Monro, President of the airline. Frederick R. Crawford, executive vice-president, and James D. Henry, assistant to Mr. Monro, have joined the Air Service Command of the Army Air Forces and have been commissioned a captain and a first lieutenant, respectively.

Directors of Consolidated Lithographing Corporation have elected Ralph D. Cole as president to succeed the late Jacob A. Voice. Mr. Cole was formerly first vice-president in charge of sales, and had been associated with Mr. Voice for almost 30 years.

Lincoln Johnson, Vice-President in charge of the Foreign Department of Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, has taken leave of absence from the bank to serve as an advisor to the Metals Reserve Company in Washington, D. C., which is an affiliate of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. During his absence the Foreign Department will be under the supervision of Andrew L. Gomory, Vice-President.

Cecil O. Condit, specialist in Chicago traction securities, has become associated with Brailsford & Co., Chicago. Mr. Condit has specialized exclusively in Chicago tractions since 1923 when he joined E. L. Lobdell & Co.

John R. Hertzler, General Sales Manager of the York Ice Machinery Corporation since 1940, has undertaken a special assignment in a civilian capacity with the Army-Navy Joint Munitions Board in Washington. James C. Tweedell, Export Manager of the York corporation since 1935, will assume the duties of General Sales Manager for the duration.

R. Donald Jacobson has joined Smith, Burris & Company, Chicago, as assistant manager of their expanded trading department, it is announced. The firm, which has long been prominent in investment trust issues, has expanded its facilities to include service on all issues. Mr. Jacobson was formerly with Lowell Niebuhr & Co., Chicago.

Silk Seen Doomed Even In Hosiery at War's End

NEW YORK (AP)—Increasing development of sheer synthetic fabrics and fine yarns has dealt silk a final blow in the apparel or hosiery market, Dr. W. E. Coughlin, Director of Education and Research of the Celanease Corp. of America, said.

Dr. Coughlin told the Sales Executives Club of New York that when the war ended silk would lose its last stronghold—the hosiery industry.

Chemical supplies, upon which depends the future output of rayon, seem ample at this time, he said, adding that the industry does not have to rely on imports.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅛	8½
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10⅝
American Hardware Co	21½	23½
American Manufacturing	23¾	26⅝
American Manufac 5 pf	79½	85
American Wringer Co	3⅜	4⅝
Amoskeag Company	19¼	--
Amoskeag Company pf	33¼	--
Appleton Company	7½	--
Appleton Company 7 pf	100	--
Applied Arts Cor	2	3½
Arlington Mills	41¼	44½
Arnold Print Works	14⅝	18½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23	25½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	--
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	10	13
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	18¾	--
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	102½	--
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¾	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	87½	--
Bird & Son Inc 6 pf	96	--
Boston Wharf Company	18¼	18½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	30	32½
Brown Co	1.10	1.80
Brown Co pf	20	22½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¾	4¾
Central Railway Signal A	39½	--
Chapman Valve Manufac	26½	29½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13½	15
Crowell Collier Pub Co	14	18½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	22	24½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24½	26½
Draper Corporation	85½	89½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	12½	14½
Eastern Corporation	3¾	4½
Eastern Corporation pf	15¾	17½
Exolon Co	8½	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	21½	23½
Family Loan Society pf A	23½	25½
Fruit of the Loom	39¼	41¼
General Fire Extinguisher	21¾	23½
General Machinery	23½	26½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9¾	11½
Goodall Worsted Company	17	20
Graton & Knight Co	6¾	8½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	83½	87½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29½	32½
Great Northern Paper Co	24¾	26¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 10 pf	93½	98½
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	4½
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	11¼	12½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	11¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13¾	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23	25½
Hooker Electro Chem	20	22½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	47½	51½
International Machine Tool	7¼	8¾
Keith Garage E Co	11¾	--
Kendall Company	2¾	--
Kennedy's Inc pf	13¼	16
Landers Frary & Clark	24¼	27½
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¾	21¾
Lincoln Stores Inc pf	107	--
Ludlow Mfg Associates	91½	96½
Marathon Paper Mills	32½	35½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44¾	48
Merck & Co	20¾	22¼
Meyer & Co 4½ pf	107¾	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	167	191½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69¾	74½
Metal & Thermit Corp	19	22
Millers Falls Company	3¾	4½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	14¾	16½
Nashawena Mills	49¾	--
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	14¾	18½
Nashua Manufacturing Co	44¾	48½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	16¼	17
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	6¼	7
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	7
National Shirt Shops	41¾	45½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	31¾	34½
Newmarket Manufac Co	95¾	99½
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38½
Nonquitt Mills	21¾	23½
Ohio Finance	11¾	13½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	28¾	31¼
Parker Appliance	11¾	13
Plymouth Cordage Company	100½	--
Quincy Mkt Cold Storage & W	21¼	23½
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60¾	66
Quisset Mill	2	3¼
Remington Arms Co Inc	17¾	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops	3¾	4¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	7¾	8¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	8¼	8¾
Sanford Mills	23½	26
Submarine Signal Co	97¾	97¾
Tampax Inc	2½	3½
Triumph Explosive Inc	7	9¼
United Elastic Corp	47½	49½
U S Envelope Company	106½	110½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	65	70
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	29½	32¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19¾	--
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	--
Wamsutta Mills Inc	81¾	86¼
Warner & Swasey Co	13¾	15¼
West Point Manufacturing	33½	36½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12¾	13¾

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103	105
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109½	--
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105½	107½
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	100½	102½
Green Mtn Power	3½	1963	98	100
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	105	108½
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104½	--
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108½	110½
North Boston Lig	3½	1951	101½	103½
P S of N H ser D	3½	1962	104½	--
Saranac El & Pr	5	1953	105	--
Southern Ind G & El	5	1967	105¾	--
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102	--
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3½	1971	106¼	--

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	94½	101½
Arkansas P&L $7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	91½	97
Cen Illinois P S $6 pf	52¾	56½
Central P&L 7 pf	52¾	56½
Florida P&L 7 pf	74½	79½
General Water G&E $3 pf	22¾	25¾
Jamaica Water Supply	20¾	23¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	90½	103½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	78½	81½
Kansas P&L 4½ pf	87¾	87¾
Lake Sup Dist P S pf	90½	96½
New Orleans P & ST pf	104½	109½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7½	9¾
No States Power Del 5 pf	102¼	107½
No States Power Del 7 pf	107½	112½
No States Power Del 7 pf	45¾	49½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	105	110
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	94½	99½
Ohio Pub Service 7 pf	101½	106½
Pac P&L 7 pf	76½	81½
Penn P&L $7 pf	104¾	111½
Public Serv Ind	10¾	11¾
Public Serv Ind 5 pf	89¾	91½
Public Serv Okla 5 pf	195½	199½
Rochester G&E 5 pf	74¾	78¾
Rochester G&E 6 pf	81	84
San Diego G&E	10	11½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	14¾	16¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	108	--
Tampa Electric Co	14½	18½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	92½	97½
Texas P&L 6 pf	76½	81½
Washington R&E units	12¾	14¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	15¾	17
Beverly Gas & Electric	27¾	31½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	89½	94½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	100½	105½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6s pf	87½	--
Conn Light & Power	26¾	29½
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	113½	118½
Eastern Utilities Asso	16½	18½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv.	1¾	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	17	18¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	29¾	31½
Green Mountain Power pf	44¾	49¾
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50½
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24½
Haverhill Gas Light	8¾	10
Holyoke Water Power	27¾	30¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	33¾	37
Lowell Electric Light	60¾	64½
Lynn Gas & Electric	8¾	10
Mass Power & Light pf	22	24½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	50	53½
Narragansett Electric pf	7½	9½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	21¼	23½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	38¾	43½
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	41¾	45¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	8	9½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7	8½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	15¼	17¾
Newport Electric	3½	5½
Providence Gas	99½	104½
Pub Serv NH $6 pf	35¾	38½
R I Pub Serv pf	5¾	6¾
Rockland Light & Power	12¾	14
Springfield Gas Light	101¾	--
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	17	17
Western Mass Companies		

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	14½	15½
Bank of New York (14)	284	294
Bankers Trust (1.40)	37	39
Brooklyn Trust (4)	68	72
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	67½	70½
Chase National (1.40)	23¾	25½
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	27	30
Commercial (6)	140	154
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	10¾	11¾
Corn Exchange Bk&T (2.40)	32½	33½
Empire Trust (3)	39	41
First National (80)	1075	1105
Guaranty Trust (12)	218½	223½
Irving Trust (.60)	9¾	10¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	32½	33½
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	82	84
National City (1)	23¾	24½
New York Trust (3½)	64	68½
Public (1½)	36½	38
Title Guaranty & Trust	2¼	3

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	$300	--
First National (2)	34½	36½
Merchants National (12)	285	290
†New England Trust (30)	1400	--
National Rockland (2)	40	44
National Shawmut (1)	18½	20
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	125
State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	6½	7½
United States Trust pf (.80)	11½	13½
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	30½	32½
Continental Illinois (4)	69	73
Pennsylvania Co. (1.80)	34½	36½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	118½	122½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	47½	49½
Aetna Life (1.30a)	27½	28½
American Equitable (1)	17	18½
American Insurance Newark (½a)	12½	13½
American Re-Insurance (1.80a)	41½	43½
American Reserve	9	10
American Surety (2½)	49	51
Automobile (1a)	32½	34½
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7⅝
Boston (10a)	495	515
Camden Fire (1)	17½	19
Carolina (1.20a)	24½	26½
City of New York	15	16½
Connecticut General (1)	25½	27¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31½	33¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	113	118
Firemen's Newark (.60)	9½	10½
Franklin Fire (1a)	24¾	28½
General Reinsurance (3)	39	41
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	23
Glens Falls (1.60)	35	37
Globe&Republic (½)	8¾	9½
Globe&Rutgers	7	8
Great American Insurance (1a)	24½	26½
Hanover (1.20)	23¾	24¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	84½	87½
Home Fire Sec	7	8
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26½	27¾
Homestead (1)	11¾	12¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8½
Lincoln Fire	3	3½
Maryland Casualty	1½	2
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	55½	59½
National Fire (2)	47½	51½
National Liberty (.20a)	4¼	5¼
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	19½	20½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39	41
New York Fire (.80)	13½	14½
North River (1)	20½	22½
Northeast Insurance	4	4½
Phoenix (2a)	82½	85½
Providence Washington (1)	28½	31½
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	20½	21½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	30½	31½
Rhode Island Insurance	4¼	5½
St Paul Fire (3)	240	248
Springfield (4½a)	107½	113½
Standard Accident	48½	53½
Sun Life (13)	200	210
Travelers (16)	394	406
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	25½	26½
United States Fire (2)	42¼	44½
Westchester (1.20a)	29½	31½

aAlso extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far this year. gPaid last year.

Investment Trusts Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.79	1.96
Amerex Holding	12.375	13.875
American Business Shares	2.30	2.52
Axe Houghton Fund	9.24	9.94
Boston Fund	11.90	12.80
Broad Street Investing	10.36	11.15
Bullock Fund	10.49	11.50
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	22.60	24.30
Christiana Securities Co	1915.00	2055.00
Commodity Corp	16.00	18.00
Consolidated Investment Tr	26.50	29.25
Dividend Shares	93	1.02
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.04	15.98
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.03	9.80
Equitable Invest Corp	22.50	22.50
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.50	15.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.17	14.17
Fund Investors Inc	13.98	15.32
General Capital	34.72	36.04
General Investors Trust	2.57	4.01
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.81	13.48
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.66	.73
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.99	1.09
Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	28.58	31.57
B-2	23.51	26.72
B-3	15.42	17.43
B-4	7.87	8.94
K-1	13

House of Tomorrow to Have Place for Things Now Cluttering American Homes

2,000,000 Families Will Seek Homes After War, Kocher Says

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the war is over and architects as well as home builders return to normalcy, they will be able to turn out homes as efficient as the finest made machine products with beauty and individuality for average Americans who now clutter up their dwellings with from 10,000 to 20,000 separate articles.

That's what home owners are going to get from the war with its enforced research, according to A. Lawrence Kocher, nationally known architect, speaking through the offices of the Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., now engaged in extensive study of possible postwar home markets. There are no modern Thoreaus, he said, who list no more than 32 articles as essential to the daily routine.

Revolution in Methods

When the war is over there will be 2,000,000 families looking for new homes, Mr. Kocher declared. And whatever these families think they want now in the guise of home will be completely altered, he said, by the trend of research in the years to come. With all its destructiveness on one side, there is the other side to war which is creating a revolution in housing materials and methods, he added, which must necessarily revolutionize the average person's demands for shelter.

The architect deplored the interpretation of "prefabrication" as a row of "sardine" boxes pushed up overnight merely for temporary barracks for defense workers. It may be necessary he felt to change the meaning of that word after the war to imply beauty with individuality, compactness with low costs at no sacrifice of modern living standards.

Perfect Little Home

Housewives will be enthusiastic about Mr. Kocher's plan for the perfect little home. It has charm, efficiency and costs very little. They will like his ideas for housing possessions, because he has provided a place for everything from family essentials to endless paraphernalia. It's a house that could be produced on a mass production basis for approximately $2,000 and while it is simple, there will be opportunity for variations to relieve it of any sense of monotony should one's neighbor also decide to live in a "Kocher house."

The house is composed of 36 standard units and these parts or units could be loaded on one of our present-day trucks and transported to a building site, complete with connecting devices, wall insulation, installed fixtures, surface finishes, plumbing and panel heating. By making use of large standard units, the planning of the house is at once made free, flexible and irregular in contour—thus avoiding any sense of repetition.

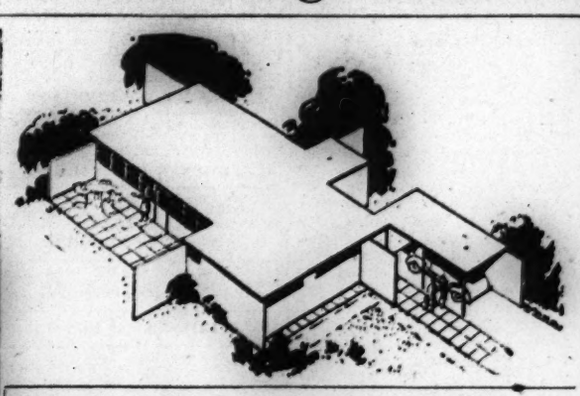
The American countryside is covered today with rows of homes that are nothing but burlesques. There are "Spanish Villas," distortions of the New England cottage and other so-called "quaint" settlements that Mr. Kocher feels have little to offer in the way of aesthetics or efficiency of maintenance. From these types of building he has learned to be wary, but after the war, with better architects and designers working hand in hand with large manufacturers, he thinks there will be achieved a basic plan, a variation in line and structure that will in no way be reminiscent of today's war and industrial centers with their box-like structures or poorly built Cape Cod Colonials.

A unique feature of Mr. Kocher's design is his closets. They are designed to lead a kind of double life. Planned as a continuous unit and extending from floor to ceiling, they act as wall partitions as well as storage space. These closets would be produced with soundproof backs so as to become an actual structural element. There is thus a great saving in installation, and instead of being so much dead weight, they act as internal supporting members.

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World; A. Lawrence Kocher

The House of Today—and Tomorrow

Under the spur of a wartime emergency, housing is coming of age. What is seen of wartime housing is not "the house of tomorrow" but the house of today, for today's needs, yet it holds the essentials for tomorrow's building such as speed in construction and low costs. (Top left) A $6,000 home in Wakefield, Mass., built by Charles M. Willis, and prefabricated on the building site, typifies the best in low-cost housing today. It has seven rooms, two baths. (Lower) Temporary housing of the barracks type for defense workers in California emphasizes speedy construction, low costs and compactness. (Upper right) Home of tomorrow, embodying essentials of functional design created by A. Lawrence Kocher.



Source of Income for Homes Seen in More Room Space

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., July 15—With the housing shortage in many New England defense districts reported to be the worst in history, home owners are being exhorted by Government officials, private lending agencies, and home publications to add more living space to their present dwellings as a source of income to meet rising taxes as well as a help to Uncle Sam's factory workers looking for housing accommodations.

The officials are pushing the idea of expanding the use of present quarters; publications like the Parents Magazine are telling home owners how to do it and how much it will cost. The current issue of this publication states that the easiest and least expensive way to add more rooms is to do it, if possible, within walls, roof and floor space that already exist, like an open attic.

"Thousands of dwellings have unfinished attics," the Magazine states, "that can be made into attractive rooms at comparatively small expense. In many instances single residences can be converted into two-family units with the installation of another bathroom and kitchen equipment. Some houses are so arranged that an ell can be added without great expense. Summer cottages can be turned into year-around homes by the addition of insulation and heating equipment.

"The process of adding more rooms is not unlike that of adding bulk to a tumbler filled with marbles. We can add a half tumblerful of sand and still not overflow the rim. So more sleeping space can be put into a house that may seem to have all it will hold without bursting its seams. The handy man of the household can shoulder much of the labor load and none of the suggestions call for materials on the critical list, nor contemplate the expenditure of that $500 which has been set as the top for permissible building alterations."

Black Paint For Shutters Now Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Black paint for shutters is gaining popularity in the newer housing developments, according to a survey by D. H. Parker, Krebs Pigment and Color Corporation, of trim paint colors on more than 3,000 houses in the better class New York suburban areas.

As might be expected, dark-to-light greens are used on more than one half the total number of houses surveyed, over 12 per cent of them being trimmed with black, making a particularly effective contrast on the white dwellings.

Blue trim was observed on 10 per cent of the group, appearing to a large extent on recently constructed houses.

Also a marked trend toward maroon and red was seen in new residential developments. The survey noted very attractive effects produced by white or cream house-paint body colors set off by red composition shingle roofs and maroon or red shutters.

Although orange and yellow have not been widely employed up to the present time, a number of houses on which they were used were observed in districts built up within the last two years. With expectations of a postwar trend toward brighter colors, it is logical to assume that these colors may become much more popular, Mr. Parker states.

New 'Glass' Resists Bombs

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15 (AP)—A new-type transparent window pane, capable of resisting the explosion of a 150-pound bomb eight feet away has been developed for use in military and industrial construction.

Made of clear plastic laminated with wire mesh, the window material was developed by the Monsanto Chemical Company in co-operation with the United States Navy to end the menace of flying glass, especially in potential air-raid zones.

Authorities say experience in England disclosed flying glass was one of the chief dangers in an air raid.

At the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks a quarter-pound ball dropped from a height of 20 inches smashed ordinary glass, but it required a two-pound ball from a height of 42 inches to penetrate the reinforced plastic. Then it left olny a clean-cut hole which could be repaired with tape.

Builders Likely to Scrape for Materials

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 15—The nation's builders are going to be scraping for materials—even on military jobs.

Such things as lumber, cement, and asphalt are being added to the futures list of scarce goods in builders' plans, alongside such precious items as plumbing, guttering, and piping.

That is the report of S. Morris Livingston, Commerce Department specialist on construction, who said that although lumber production has been increasing in recent months, new wartime needs outside the building industry have lifted the demand for wood considerably.

The need for lumber in building is no greater than last year, Mr. Livingston reported, but requirements for box and crate material is expected to almost double.

Demand for Hardwood

Although demand has been particularly heavy for softwoods used in construction, a greater call for hardwood is expected, too.

Thus, the Army recently decided to build wooden bodies for all cargo trucks, a move expected to require nearly 1,000,000 feet of lumber a day. Earlier, the Army decided to order a large number of wooden, double-deck beds, using gum lumbers. Other military programs call for quantities of lumber for new cantonments, barges and aircraft, the Commerce Department says.

Summer is the busy season in the lumber industry, and it is predicted that, despite handicaps in manpower and machinery, the production rate will reach 3,000,000,000 feet a month in July.

One expert remarked, however, that direct war purchases have been concentrated on a small percentage of the lumber producers. Participation of more firms in filling Government orders is needed to overcome difficulties which have developed, he said.

Some 50,000,000,000 board feet of lumber will be available this year, it is predicted—including mill output of 35,000,000,000 feet, 1,000,000,000 feet of imports and 14,000,000,000 feet of stocks at mills and in the hands of retailers and wholesalers. The year's lumber requirements are placed at 36,000,000,000 feet.

The apparent plenty of these figures is limited, however, by seasoning requirements and by quality factors. The lumber must be seasoned or dried after cutting, and many items which a log produces are not satisfactory for direct military use.

More Cement Needed

Although the cement mills were well below capacity production in April and May, large military demands in the last eight months of 1942 are expected to tax the industry.

"Since such demand never before has existed," Mr. Livingston observed, "it is not known how much the industry could produce if every mill were given sufficient orders to call forth maximum output. But it is hardly likely that the capacity output of the industry will suffice for all needs."

Use of asphalt in road construction and maintenance has been curtailed drastically in eastern states.

"It is evident," Mr. Livingston concluded, "that the problem of materials has gone beyond the mere elimination or substitution for certain critical items. Reinforced concrete often can replace structural steel in bridges and buildings. Timber structures can at times be substituted for either steel or concrete. But when both cement and lumber are scarce, there is no satisfactory alternate. To some extent, asphalt and cement can be used interchangeably on highways and airport runways, but this possibility is worth but little when both are scarce."

Chicago Rent-Control Office Sets Record for Quick Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 15—A retired professor has set up in one week's time a rent-control office of Chicago that establishes a precedent nationally. Chicago is the largest city in the United States to go under rent control.

The work of organizing this office so that 5,000 complaints can be handled in one day has been accomplished with extraordinary speed. Earl Dean Howard, now called the city's rent "czar"—which he doesn't relish by the way—started on this task when he learned of his appointment, June 24.

One week later, a staff of lawyers, real estate experts, and office people were at their desks at 222 West Adams Street ready to receive 5,000 callers a day. The Chicago Bar Association recruited the volunteer legal staff for the new office, giving the Government some of the City's best legal talent without cost. Office furniture and files were obtained from the declining WPA offices, and first thing anyone knew, the wheels of Chicago's rent-control machinery were spinning.

"Couldn't have done it if it hadn't been for Jim Worthy," said Dr. Howard.

Worthy an Austin Student

Dr. Howard has known Jim Worthy since as a lad he came to Northwestern University on an Austin scholarship some 10 years ago. Dr. Howard had supervision of the Austin scholars, and got to know the youths well. When he went to Washington as National Recovery Administration official in 1933 and needed assistance in setting up an office staff, he could think of no one who could help him better than Jim Worthy, so he called him away from his classes to do the job.

The student showed such outstanding ability as a personnel organizer that Dr. Howard selected him to help set up the Chicago rent-control office. The former Austin scholar had become personnel director for a big concern here, and Dr. Howard had to do some pleading to borrow him for two weeks.

As a result of his good work, a capable staff was ready to receive landlords and tenants of Chicago on July 1. Some 600 or more complainants poured in the first day, more came the second, and by the fifth day about 2,000 were asking for interviews. Some 30 volunteer lawyers were kept busy from early morning until the close of day hearing complaints and attempting to explain the law to complainants. Another dozen attorneys worked incessantly at telephones answering inquiries. In all, Dr. Howard's staff numbers about 80.

Dr. Howard expects the peak of the demand for information and redress to be reached fairly soon. At present, he says, much of the work lies in simply giving out information. While landlords outnumber tenants two to one among persons calling for interviews, Dr. Howard says many of them are satisfied when their questions are answered.

In some cases requests for rent increases appear reasonable to the volunteer lawyers. They refer the complainant to one of a small staff of Office of Price Administration lawyers sent here from Washington. If the case is involved, it eventually reaches Dr. Howard, Rent Administrator. He has the final say.

An NRA Umpire

This work is not wholly unfamiliar to him. When he went to Washington to write the apparel industry codes under NRA, he not only set up an office but made decisions when trade unions presented one side of the story and employers the other. Dr. Howard found himself acting as umpire. He also served as Labor Manager for Hart, Schaffner & Marx, clothing manufacturers, for 21 years, being also Vice-President and Director.

After his NRA job was completed, Dr. Howard returned to Northwestern University. A year ago, he was retired, but he has been no less active on that account. Edward J. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago, appointed him labor adviser for the City Hall employees and Dr. Howard was occupied with that job when the OPA decided he was the man to handle rent control in this area. Four heavily populated counties of this metropolitan area constitute his territory.

Rent control was deemed necessary here by the OPA when landlords failed to make voluntary adjustments in a 60-day period of grace. Since increases are allowed only in cases where the landlord can show he is offering more for the money by dint of having made permanent improvements, it appears likely that tenants will reap big benefits from this new control. It is estimated that rent increases of over $300,000 a month which became effective May 1 now have been rescinded by Government order.

For Sale—
A BEAUTIFUL 25-ACRE RANCH
- WATER
- ELECTRICITY
- FENCED
- DOUBLE STREAM

40 MILES FROM LOS ANGELES

In scenic mountain district. Fine modern 4-room home; also corn-cracker's house. Open barbecue room. Concrete dam and bridge. Fishing and swimming. Good road. 8 acres Concord grapes. Orchard. Fine modern barn. Horse, cow, chickens. All farm equipment new.

INVESTMENT $50,000

Of rental value to Movie Studios for Movie Settings

PHOTOGRAPHS AVAILABLE

Box T 12 824 Van Nuys Bldg. Los Angeles, Calif.

Bill Would Empower President to Take Cars

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina asked Congress June 13 to empower President Roosevelt to take over automobiles and other transportation equipment for war purposes.

Senator Reynolds' bill would authorize $5,000,000,000 of appropriations with which to pay owners of cars or equipment acquired by the Government. It would be effective through 1944.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

REAL ESTATE

Properties For Sale, For Rent or Exchange

Alabama

Birmingham—413 North 21st Street
BUTLER REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CO.
Rentals Sales Insurance

LOCAL—LONG DISTANCE
Birmingham Mayflower Agts.
Wittichen Transfer & Warehouse Co.

Arizona

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

California

ALAMEDA BRYAN—MOBLAD
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, NOTARY
2417 Santa Clara Ave. LA 2-0656

BEVERLY HILLS RENTALS and SALES
METTIE LOUISE REYNOLDS, Realtor
9726 Santa Monica Blvd. CR. 64781

BEVERLY HILLS, Real Estate and Insurance
WILLIAM L. COLLIER CO.
444 N. Camden Drive CR. 63179

INGLEWOOD—Real Estate and Insurance. Dressen Realty Co., 124½ N. Market. OR. 7-2186—343 W. Arbor Vitae. OR. 7-5323

LOS ANGELES—For Sale by owner: 10-room home, 4 upstairs bedrooms, 3 baths, maid's room and bath; large living room, 4 garages; centrally located—VIEW PARK, vicinity of Crenshaw and Vernon Aves. Beautiful grounds, almost an acre, accessible to college, schools and churches. Will sell unfurnished or partly furnished. An excellent buy. For appointment telephone LLOYD L. KING LAfayette 1121

LOS ANGELES, Westwood, Restricted Area—Early Amer. 9-rm. bungalow on high cor. view lot, 65x120, close to C. S. church, U. C. L. A., schools, shops; dbl. 3 bdrms. and tile baths; separate entrance to large basement with maid's room, bath, etc. Owner built; excellent condition; $15,000. C. M. Carson, 10798 Weyburn Ave. AR. 31456. Please phone for appointment

Los Angeles 6233 Wilshire Blvd. WA. 8821
LEROY ACKLEY, *Realtor*
APPRAISALS, INSURANCE

OAKLAND—Selling, renting and leasing, income and residence. HIGH GRADE REALTY, 4114 E. 14th St. KEllog 2-9650

OAKLAND—Residence and income. East Oakland. L. R. JONES, 3734 McArthur Blvd. KEllog 2-3042.

PASADENA
General Real Estate, Loans, Insurance
Specializing in fine furnished rentals
Since 1887
The William Wilson Co.
40 North Garfield Ave. Sycamore 3-8111

PASADENA—Attractive Rentals. Eastern exchanges. Good foreclosures for sale. Information cheerfully given. LEHMANN BISEY, Citizens' Bank Bldg. (Insurance—all lines.)

REDLANDS, Calif.—For Sale, beautiful 19-acre estate with Mediterranean style house, 8 master bedrooms, 6 baths, 2 servants' rooms, and bath; At 1,700 ft. elev. overlooking entire San Bernardino valley and mountains. Pasadena visible 65 miles away. 15 acres Washington navel oranges in fine condition—grove bearing unnecessary. 4 acres surrounding house artistically landscaped with gardens, swimming pool and fountains; 37 varieties of fruit and ornamental trees; over 200 rose bushes and trees. Garage, caretaker's house and storage barn. Inspection by appointment. Mrs. A. E. Forrest, 757 W. Crescent Ave., Redlands, California.
Brokers Protected

SACRAMENTO
MORTGAGE REALTY CO.
E. A. BUSH, Mgr. Dial 2-0931
1017 J STREET
Property Management, Rental Collections, Investment Property, Fire and Liability Insurance.

SAN PEDRO (L. A. Harbor), 645 W. 9th—Sales, Rentals, Exchanges, Insurance. Hunter McConnell, Realtor. Home Specialist.

SANTA ANA
For Everything in Real Estate
M. B. HENDRICKS, Realtor
713 N. Main St. Phone 1333

SANTA MONICA and Vicinity Properties. 25 years in this district. LEONARD A. WARRELL, 237 Arizona Ave. Phone 41019

Homes, Estates, Ranches, Apartments, Income, Business, Vacant
Rentals — All Kinds — Insurance
GUY PRICE COMPANY
Wilshire Blvd. at Canon Beverly Hills

FOR SALE: HOME & INCOME CAFE in Defense Area
For Complete information call Capitol 9934
1710 North Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles

FOR RENT—Furnished 6 rooms, 1½ bath. Clean, attractive; adults. Gardener furnished. 733 S. Adams, Glendale. Cl. 2-8818.

FOR SALE in CULVER CITY, CALIF.—Lot 15, Block 13, Tract 2444. Write Mrs. Augusta Thisted, Great Falls, Montana.

California (Continued)

JACKSON DIGGS—Realtor
Specializing in
Homes, Income Acreage Exchanges
Rentals Property Management
4016 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles EX 1188

SALES—EXCHANGES, ETC.
Los Angeles — Balboa — Vicinity
J. D. Burnham 433 S. Spring L. A. MA. 7307

"We Cover the Field"
Sales and Exchanges—Homes and Income
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles YO. 5151

MRS. ELLA H. KLUMB, Realtor
Specializing in Property Management
1851½ Canyon Dr. HE. 0823 Hollywood

GERALD C. LARKIN, Realtor
Sales, Rentals, Exchanges, Insurance
2000 W. Florence Ave., L. A. PL. 2-1884

VISITORS TO SAN FRANCISCO
Rex Arms Hotel Apts., 990 Geary St.
Weekly-Monthly Rates 2-3 Rooms

HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO., Realtor
General Real Estate—Property Management
6331 Hollywood Blvd. OR. 6860, Hollywood

TED SACKETT CO., Rentals Sales
1334 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles Insurance

SIEGFRIED REAL ESTATE SERVICE
Insurance — Sales — Rentals
2091 El Camino Real, Palo Alto

EDWARD A. UHL
Real Estate—Insurance—Business Opportunities. 451 Porter Bldg., San Jose. Col. 5380

Colorado

LASHLEY-PERSONS INV. CO.
"A complete real estate service"
Boulder, Colorado

District of Columbia

SALES — RENTS
LOANS — INSURANCE
Since 1907
BOSS & PHELPS
1417 K Street, Washington
Member National Association
Real Estate Boards

KERR & KERR
Washington Suburban Homes
4219 Lee Highway Arlington Va.

Florida

BRADENTON, FLA.—Charming stucco bungalow. Large living room with fireplace. 2 nice bedrooms, bath, small dining room, screened porches; double garage. Bus service. For details write MARGERY T. EDBALL, 412 Oak Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.

DAYTONA BEACH—For Sale or Rent. Furnished 7-room stucco house on Highway No. 1; 3 bedrooms, dining room, breakfast room, living room, kitchen, bath and lavatory. Garage, laundry, oil burner, oil hot water heater; 18 citrus and 2 mulberry trees. Box E-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—3 acres river front estate, 7-rm. brick house, 2 baths and powder rm., all tiled. Elec. kitchen, steel cab. Monel metal sink and drainbds. Automatic hot water heat. Guest house and tenant house on lot. Write Owner, 941 W. Ba? St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Georgia

General Insurance (Real Estate)
CHAS. M. WOOLFOLK AGENCY
Phone 3-3 9 W. 12th St., Columbus, Ga.

Illinois

AURORA'S Finest Dwelling. 1 hour commuting to Chicago. In this English Manor home of superb architectural achievement your family and friends will enjoy every modern comfort and conv.—5 sleeping rooms, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces. Expansive landscape. Cost $40,000; selling on terms for $29,000. Interior and exterior pictures on request. Herman Offutt, Realtor, 42 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Illinois.

Chicago Real Estate Owners
Let me analyze, manage or sell your property. Full information on request. BERNARD L. WELLS, CHE. 1397, 1 N. LaSalle, Chicago.

Paul J. Quetschke & Co.
4185 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Telephone Buckingham 8400
. . . Real Estate
. . . Mortgages made and sold
. . . Property Management
. . . Insurance
Established 1910—32 years in the real estate business.

Illinois (Continued)

WIRTZ, HAYNIE & EHRAT, Inc.
PRESENT
Ideal Apartment Homes
424 MELROSE STREET
6 and 7 room apartments; wood-burning fireplaces. Doorman and elevator service. Manager on premises.

3260-70 LAKE SHORE DRIVE
4, 5 and 6 rooms in beautiful elevator bldg. Parquet floors. Doorman service. Garage in bldg.

3730-40 LAKE SHORE DRIVE
Beautiful 6 and 7-room apts., opposite Lincoln Park. Spacious rooms. Children's playground. Garage in building.

1180 SHERIDAN RD., CHICAGO WEL. 3000

30 APARTMENT—SOUTH SHORE
at $85,000—Income $14,616
15-3's, 9-4's, 6-2's, 1-3 rm. basement apt. 2 blocks L. C., bus, car line. Corner bldg. S. E. exposure; quiet location. Newly decorated. Table top stoves. Electrolux refrigs. Submersed hot water system. Iron Fireman Stoker. An excellent income producer.
SWAN-LORISH, Inc.
1939 E. 71st St., Chicago
Fairfax 6410—Mrs. Simpson

MAUDE B. JAQUES, Realtor, Insurance
1119 Pleasant St., Oak Park, Ill.
Phone Euclid 7008 or Euclid 1121

L. BENNETT—REAL ESTATE
1303 Ellinwood Ave., Tel. Des Plaines 963
Des Plaines Illinois

Real Estate BURROUGHS REALTY Loans
Let us manage your property—small or large
3947 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago KIL. 6100

Property to Manage, Buy, Sell or Insure
L. S. GREGORY Honest Service
503 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago Drexel 9729

Indiana

SPACIOUS Georgian Colonial frame house, good condition, brick and concrete basement (including 2-car garage), 3 baths, 2 lavatories, splendid heating plant. Fireplace in solarium and living room. Furn. or unfurn. Grounds beautifully landscaped. A $50,000.00 property, suitable for business or residence, located lake region Indiana. No reasonable cash offer refused. Or would consider exchange. Box M-5, S. 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

STORAGE and MOVING
HOGAN TRANSFER & STORAGE CORP
863 Mass. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

KELLER REALTY Inc. Realtors
Complete real estate and insurance service
2 E. Market St. Indianapolis, Ind

BEN F. SHIRK, Realtor
Real Estate and Appraisals
1235 Lincoln Tower A. 2241 Ft. Wayne, Ind

SPANN AGENCY, FT. WAYNE, IND.
General Insurance
306 Citizens' Trust Bldg. A 3148

Iowa

Cedar Rapids, 1430 A Ave. N. E. 3-0433
HARRY WAYNE TOMB, REALTOR
Sales—Rentals—Exchanges—Acreages
West Des Moines—207 5th. Phone 48
CLARENCE M. CORNWELL
Insurance—Bonds—Loans—Sales

Massachusetts

BOSTON, MASS.
Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church
Housekeeping Suites
1 to 7 rooms. Edison Steam Heat. 15 minutes from Park Street. Centrally located. Near Theatres, Symphony Hall, Lectures, Educational Institutions, etc.
also Furnished Apartments
1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
Kenmore 0483

BOSTON REAL ESTATE
W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors, Building Managers
45 Milk Street, Boston Liberty 6640

BOSTON—Canterbury Apartment Hotel, 14 Charlesgate W.; Cambridge—Riverside Apartment Motel, 420 Memorial Dr. Centrally furnished suites, reasonable
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
ALWYRD BROS. Realtors
Office, 81 Union St., Newton Center

BOSTON APARTMENTS
One to 6 rooms
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St. Laf 7040

CLARK & REID CO., INC.
Local and Long Distance Moving
300 Green St., Cambridge TRO. 6300

Massachusetts (Continued)

RENTALS—SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline
Asp. 1500

BROWN & STILL STREET, BROOKLINE
"Single house" apts. Brand new 5-6-8 rms. ready for occupancy. Spacious grounds facing park. Complete apt. service. Three min. walk to Beacon St. car line, shopping, etc. Apply to STILLINGTON GARDENS, 23 Still St., Brookline. ASP. 5466.

81 COVERS NEW ENGLAND—832 lovely homes and farms for sale or rent. Fully described and illustrated in attractive new booklet. Send $1 to PREVIEWS, INC., 50 Congress St., Boston, or 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

George H. Webster, Realtor
Belmont and Watertown
RENTALS—SALES
480 Common Street Belmont 2050

GAINSBOROUGH APARTMENTS
1-8 rooms, furn. or unfurn.; 2 min. from The Christian Science Mother Church. State Realty Trust, 60 Gainsboro, Boston. Ken. 2820

Michigan

ANN ARBOR—GEO. H. LINDLEY, Realtor. High-class residence for sale or rent. 307 E. Huron St. Phone 2-1021.

REAL ESTATE
—INSURANCE
6th Floor Dime Bldg. Cad. 0231
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
HOMER WARREN & Co.
Over 50 Years' Dependable Service

Minnesota

THE SPRING CO.
REALTORS
Minneapolis Properties Managed
Rental Agency for Out of Town Owners. Estates, Trusts, etc.
Wh. 2788 MINNEAPOLIS 43rd and Upton

T. R. McKENZIE
Specializing in Property Management. 1950 Plymouth Bldg. AT. 9204 Minneapolis

Missouri

SWAN REALTY COMPANY
LOANS INSURANCE
Real Estate Sales
4325 Chamberlain FOrest 7344 St. Louis

REAL ESTATE RESULTS
CARL B. RECHNER—REALTOR
1062 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo. VI 1443

Nebraska

T. H. MAENNER COMPANY
Realtors—Property Management—Insurance
Safe Deposit Vaults—$3.00 up
City National Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

New Jersey

CAMDEN and SUBURBAN
Real Estate and Insurance Service
ALBERT P. CROMWELL, Realtor
37th & Westfield Ave., Camden 4-6000

MARTIN & WEIR, Inc.—REALTORS
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
131 Maplewood Ave., Maplewood SO. 2-2070

New York

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
Real Estate—Insurance
JOSEPH P. LA BELLE, 377 State St.

Joseph P. Day, Inc.
EVERY PHASE OF REAL ESTATE
Auctions—Appraisals—Industrials
Analysts—Estates
CHRYSLER BUILDING
405 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK CITY

MILDRED SANFORD, REALTOR
"Westchester and Nearby Connecticut"
Country Homes—Sales—Rentals and Apartments. 110 Boston Post Rd., Larch. 2-1062

ARTHUR E. SANFORD, INSURANCE
15 Minutes From Manhattan
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance
71-30 Austin St., Forest Hills BO. 8-7030

Ohio

Cleveland, Ohio Lakewood, Ohio
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Max E. Baukner, Agent
1413 Riverside Drive LA 1734

Cleveland, Ohio Sales - Rentals
East Heights Homes and Apartments
MAY B. STRATTON
1900 Ford Drive Garfield 7070

Ohio (Continued)

COLUMBUS—MEN'S RESIDENCE CLUB
60 attractive rooms with club facilities; tiled showers; valet in room. free tel. SOUTH HALL, 256 W. 10th Ave. UN-9711

COLUMBUS—Call GUY L. CONANT, Realtor, 42 E. Gay St. MA 7873, res. phone KI. 6044, about your real estate problems.

COLUMBUS—Near OSU campus; lovely w. c. brick. Priced 25% below cost to owner 6 yrs. ago. C. A. Beckett, 2367 Indiana Ave.

DAYTON—H. S. MERRICK—REALTOR
Real Estate—Insurance
Property Management
115 Rosewood Drive TA 9317

D. M. WILLIAMS—REALTOR
REAL ESTATE — INSURANCE
420 Fairmount N. E. Warren, Ohio. 3736
209 Home Sav. & Loan Bldg. Youngstown, Ohio—33666

J. H. GREEN & COMPANY
Everything in Real Estate
Private Sales or Auctions
701 Citizens Bldg., Cleveland PR. 0030

Oklahoma

TULSA—17th and Elgin
PAGE VAN & STORAGE
Agent Allied Van Lines, Inc.

Oregon

Everything in Real Estate
Loyall R. Rugh
1029 Willamette St., Eugene

GO WEST—To beautiful southern Oregon; excep. farm and orchard opportunities. Write Mark A. Cody Agency, Medford, Ore.

TRYING to render better service in handling Real Estate. R. O. BROCKWAY CO., 301 S. W. 5th Ave., Portland, Ore.

Pennsylvania

COWAN & COWAN, INC.
REALTORS
Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

PIERCE
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
483 South Avenue Media 0788

Texas

ALAMO HEIGHTS REALTY
(And All North Side Properties)
3046 Broadway San Antonio

TOURIST COURT for sale; 30 units, office building and owner's cottage. One of the best paying in San Antonio. Clearing $1,200.00 monthly. Price $45,000.00. Cash down payment $20,000.00. C. MUELLER, Moore Building, San Antonio.

Vermont

COLONIAL home in Vermont's colorful village of Brandon. Professors, artists and many retired business men reside here. Large rooms, tastefully decorated; 3 bedrooms with 2 baths. Powder room downstairs. Fireplace. A perfect home for someone. $12,000 cash. Worth much more. Shown by appointment. Chester M. Way, Realtor, Court Square, Middlebury, Vt. Come and see it. Many others, too.

Washington

REAL ESTATE • INSURANCE
HOME — FINANCE
COLUMBIA REALTY COMPANY
3700 Perdinand St., Seattle RA. 0660

A. S. DAGGETT—Real Estate, Loans, Insurance. Office WE-3215. 2236 California Ave. "You'll like West Seattle."

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE
FREDERICK P. JONES COMPANY
Complete Real Estate Service
732 No. Milwaukee Street

Milwaukee—Real Estate, Sales, Insurance
EDWARD D. BRUCE, Realtor
6030 W. North Ave. Kilbourn 9494

Canada
British Columbia

KER & STEPHENSON, LTD.
1131 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

England

LONDON
E. T. NEEDHAM & CO., Ltd.
Insurance Brokers
85, London Wall, E. C. 2
LONDON INSURANCE MARKET—AGENTS ONLY

Chicago Business Hand Out To Help the New Unemployed

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 15 — Chicago business extended a hand to the new unemployed—men and women of proved ability who have lost their jobs because their firms are closing or converting to war production—when the Chicago Association of Commerce put on a novel two-day manpower conference here recently. At this meeting business men were concerned with "converting" people, not factories, to war production.

Promise of new opportunities was held out to them by Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry of the War Manpower Commission, who outlined the Nation's tremendous needs for personnel, while other experts told them how to go about finding their new places.

This week's audience was very different from the usual Association of Commerce luncheon group. As a rule it is made up of heads of big concerns, typical successful business men. There were numbers of these in this gathering, but there were also scores of other people, enough to overflow the ballroom and fill the galleries, who came to hear what the Nation's best-informed men had to say about their own prospects for a new job.

Two-Sided Problem

Of course it's a two-sided problem. Industry needs workers just as much as workers need jobs. Employers in the audience were doubtless hoping to learn more about their prospects for obtaining capable staffto replace men who have gone to war. But it was not their meeting. Paul A. Mertz, a representative of the War Manpower Commission in this district, presided and talked directly to the people whose immediate problem is changing occupations. "A lot of us here will have to change jobs in the next six months," he said. In his official capacity, he has heard the problems of many people—piano and automobile salesmen who have nothing more to do, professional people whose professions no longer need them, officials of finance companies and owners of small businesses, as well as retired business men who don't care about the money but want to be active in the war effort.

For the benefit of people of these types, well represented in this audience, Mr. Mertz called in Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, of the War Manpower Commission in Washington; Dr. Emery E. Olson, of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and a panel of some 15 other experts in the employment field to talk on the Government's need for manpower in the war effort and to tell how the individual desirous of filling it should go about to find his place. After a day devoted to this phase of the subject, a second day's session was held on the training of war production workers and on jobs available in private industry. Principal speaker at this session was Carl S. Coler, training director of Westinghouse Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All Kinds of Workers

A vast employment field opening up for all kinds of workers was pictured by General McSherry. Speaking with an earnestness that won his audience, the executive of the War Manpower Commission declared that prejudices against certain types of workers, such as women, older people and Negroes, were bound to melt away as need for workers increases.

As for women, he had this encouraging message: "Women can do almost any job a man can do within the limits of their strength. English experience has shown their capabilities. It is surprising how many employers come to us saying that women do better work than men.

About the Negro labor problem, he said: "There are 1,000,000 ablebodied Negro workers available. Due to the reluctance of some employers and some labor unions, to admit Negroes to war industries, many are not employed. As the necessity for labor increases, this resistance will break down. Employment should be on the basis of skill, not of race. We must use our Negroes as we will our women in industry if we are to meet manpower demands."

Needs are enormous, General McSherry showed. This year 10,500,000 aditional workers are needed, in addition to the 7,000,000 employed at the beginning of the year. Next year another 3,000,000 or more will have to be added if war continues. In all, possibly 20,000,000 people will be "converted" to employment in war industries by the end of '43, General McSherry estimated.

Vast as the demand appears, it can be filled, in the military executive's opinion. A large group—possibly 8,600,000 are expected to be recruited from non-essential industries. Automobile salesmen will run lathes, work in shipyards, become government inspectors, and so will other displaced workers. Then there is another large group of young people just reaching the employable age. Probably the biggest untapped reservoir of labor is the Nation's army of 29,000,000 housewives. Retired men, eager to contribute their labor and skill, account for another 1,400,000, as General McSherry estimates it.

But right now the demand for labor is somewhat spotty. In some cities—Portland, Maine; Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; San Diego, Calif., and Portland, Ore.—there is already an actual labor shortage. In others, like Chicago, there is still a surplus, but it will pass, in General McSherry's opinion. The Army is now studying labor supply before it lets contracts and is endeavoring to place the work where the labor is available. This is one way to discourage "pirating" or the unfair practice of hiring away employees from one war industry to work in another, he said.

As for the immediate opportunities for unemployed people, the conference group turned to the employment experts for advice. Such practical questions as how to apply for a civil service job if you don't know what you're best qualified to do were answered. ("Write us full details about yourself," said the commissioner.) Inquirers were told how and where to get training and given many other bits of practical information. About 800 people attended the opening session.

Canadians Abroad To Have Own Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canada's soldiers, sailors, and airmen overseas are to have a weekly newspaper of their own, packed with cabled items from Canada, The Canadian Press News, it was announced recently by the Canadian Press. The tabloid, which will be printed in London, will be distributed free each week end to every unit of the Canadian forces in Britain.

The Canadian Government will pay the cost of editorial work, cable tolls, and printing, he said, and the Canadian Press will exercise full authority in the selection and presentation of items used, the first issue was scheduled to appear in May.

Florida Fruit Brings Highest Price in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Bringing the highest prices for oranges in five years, grapefruit records for six years, and tangerine returns the best in 12 years, the Florida citrus season is rapidly coming to a satisfactory close, according to the Federal State Market News Service.

In comparison with last year, averages on oranges for the entire season were up 45 cents a box; grapefruit 60 cents a box and tangerines 60 cents a half box, Harry F. Wilson, who prepared the report, claimed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Show more, earn more. 21 fast-selling Assortments: 21-card $1 "FEATURE." Asst. Etchings, Gift Wrap, Religious, Everyday, etc. Up to 100% profit. New EMBOSSED Christmas Cards with sender's name, 50 for $1. Personal Stationery; other fine values. No experience needed. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 427 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of genuine Silver Foxes ($150 Value) Bargain at PAIR $75 Shipped on approval anywhere. MILLER FUR CO., 106 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

MUSIC

SACRED SONGS
The Harmony Music Publishers
64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Write for Catalog

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY or Assistant to Busy Executive. Fifteen years' experience, including Secretarial, Personnel, Buying, Selling, Bookkeeping, Credits and Collections. Familiar with Office Management and General Management, and love responsibility. Prefer California but willing to go any place. Box X-16, S. 2990, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER: Dictaphone operator. Several years' experience in office detail. Free to go anywhere. Box 92, 1293 National Press Bldg.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY—'39, '40, '41, and '42 Trucks, Pickup, Stake, Cab and Chassis, and Station Wagon. Will pay highest prices in America—a broad statement, but WE MEAN IT! A. E. NUGENT
429 South La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif.
Day Phone WY 2134 Night Phone YO 1383
Glad to call and make an appraisal

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 86 Washington St.—Highest class accommodations. Rooms, suites, priv. and semi-priv. baths, kitchenette; parking.

APARTMENTS TO LET

DERBY, N. H.—Altitude 400 ft.; two three-room apartments, large porch, newly furnished (maple), electric range, refrigerator, strictly modern; near Beaver Lake, churches, stores, transportation; suitable for vacation, rest or permanent home; $18 weekly. Write Cameron, 316 Huntington Ave., Boston.

NEWTON, Mass.—Ideally located on Worcester Turnpike; 2 rooms, private bath, kitchenette; closet space; convenient; transportation. Call Decatur 0464.

COUNTRY BOARD

COUNTRY home, unsurpassed mountain view, near Lake Champlain; transportation; good beds. Mary Burpee, Vergennes, Vt. Tel. Addison 325.

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanency and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 320 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, GOFFSTOWN, N.H. Homelike house, individual camps. Beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts., wide veranda, large rooms, convenience. Bus Table. 9 miles from Manchester. Bus service. $18 to $18 weekly, $2.75 to $3 transient. Accommodate 35. Restricted clientele. Booklet. Tel. 99. Miss Anne Merrill.

POCONO MTS. — Attractive farm; modern; fine meals; tennis, swimming; $18 to $21 weekly; also cottages to rent. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SEA PINES Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; houses connecting with trains; stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and COUNTRY CLUB, for study or recreation, BELLPORT, L. I. For the whole family. Formal gardens, swimming pool, sport activities; golf course near by; 30-acre farm; home cooking; reasonable rates; 55 miles from New York via Long Island Railroad; catering to Christian Scientists. Write for details.

THE LAKENHURST, Oak Hill, Greene Co., N. Y.—Pleasant home, improvements, excellent food, $14-$16. Adults only. Bus stops.

Local Classified

(Continued)

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LAKE GEORGE—The most popular furnished cottages for refined family groups on America's grandest lake are at Rainbow Beach and Cotton Point; their desirability demands early reservation; get leaflet before renting anywhere; from $20 week to $600 season, accommodate 2 to 12 persons; restricted. Lester V. O. Strosver, Ballston, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Cheery home for rest and study; comfortable porch; first floor; near car line; reasonable. Call Bea. 8726.

HOUSES FOR SALE

N. Y. C., 78th Street East—For sale, attractive dwelling, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garden; excellent location. Weill, 10 West 33rd St., N. Y. C.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FURNISHED house, Cape Cod type, on large farm on United States Route 1, $20 per week in August. MRS. CHARLES H. GREER, Newbury, Vermont.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
SEVERAL desirable single and double houses available now or for fall occupancy; 3 rooms, 3 baths, automatic heat, garages; $65-$120. ELLIS & BOWDITCH, KIR 0580.

MOVING AND STORAGE

EST.—HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1916. Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, Inc. Office, warehouse 241 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 3-1631.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 35 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $33-$33; folder; restricted clientele. MR. and MRS. EDWIN F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Box 206 Lakeside, Conn.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern impr.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

REAL ESTATE

A BEAUTIFUL business home, 14 rooms, on highway in Woodstock, Vt. 41 Pleasant St., or Tel. 394.

CAPE COD, Village of Barnstable—For sale, typical 1½-story home, over 200 years old, all original features and perfect for restoring; about 1 acre of land, large shade trees; priced to sell. Apply to C. BANOS, Barnstable, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
889 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2343 GILES Cambridge, Mass.

See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Outside rooms, running water, innerspring mattresses, $1.50 up; near beach. 29 S. New York Ave. K. Schilling.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $5.00 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Apt. 9, entrance Hemenway—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; single and double, twin beds. Call Mrs. R. M. Cooper, Ken. 7304.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive room for business person appreciating congenial home atmosphere; good location; references. Call Asp. 0005.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

NEWTONVILLE, near Church and Reading Room—Pleasant room for rent; $18; delightfully homelike to gentleman in good health. Call in person, Room 43, 400 Boylston St., Boston, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Ken. 0410.

NEW YORK CITY, 54th St., 127 West, Kelvin Women's Residence Club—Excellent opportunity business girls seeking refined, modern home; kitchen privileges; maids, phones; reasonable. MRS. MURIEL WHITE.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58th—Large, cool, comfortable rooms; single, double; immaculate; near park, churches. CI 7-7365, Apt. 4-E.

N. Y. C., 611 WEST 111th—(43) Single or double; beautiful large, cool front; facing Riverside; elevator. Ca. 8-0617. $8.50.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 99th (12 A)—Single, light, airy, pleasant; homey surroundings; semi-private bath; business woman.

SUMMER BOARD

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H. Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information write MRS. M. L. OLNEY, So. Wolfeboro, N. H., R. F. D. Tel. 304.

VANITY FAIR, BURNT, MAINE
Rural setting on salt water where one can spend a restful vacation; refined clientele. Recommended by Duncan Hines.

SUMMER HOMES

ATTRACTIVE housekeeping bungalow—Mountain, lake; fireplace, bathrooms, electricity; boat; $35 weekly. HALEY, Lake Rescue, Ludlow, Vt.

DEERFIELD, N. H., on Lake Pleasant—6 rooms, bath, fireplace, screened piazza, elec. boat; also smaller house; cool breezes, quiet. Mrs. E. F. Chandler, 43 Windsor Street, Arlington, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES—3-4 rms., elect. flush toilets, scr. porches; boat. $20-25 wkly. GANSLER, Onway Lake, Raymond, N. H.

AT NORTH SCITUATE, MASS. Corner Gannett and Surfside Roads—Beautifully furnished 10-room cottage, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, maid's quarters; 2 electric refrigerators, hot-air furnace; 2-car garage. $650 for remainder of season. Person on premises.

CAPE COD—4-ROOM BUNGALOW; SCREEN PORCH 2 SIDES; FLOWERS, BATHING; GARAGE. H. E. W., 10 PRESCOTT ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS., TRO. 9017; KIR. 6502. (AUG.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
500 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-3080

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ARE you in need of a home? We have a good home to offer in exchange for efficient and willing service caring for the home and needs of small adult family; 2 rooms and bath; fair wages. K-6, 3618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED GENERAL MAID for small house in country; family of 2 adults and 1 child. Phone collect Dover, Mass., 263.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, white, middle aged, good character; live in; $40 monthly, family of 2. "BAND BOX," Jamestown, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE (Christian Scientist) wishes position; willing to do light household duties. Write Box P-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FONTAR, 68 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7000.

Old Needlework made before 1860. Embroidered sets or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

OLD DEDHAM POTTERY
Exhibition and Sale of Rare Collection
All Marked Pieces
Bessie Howard Studio
10 Arlington Street, Boston Ken. 5189

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine — chauffeur service — available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service—Quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 134 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-4597.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. M. LORD, designer and maker of gowns, coats and suits; discount ⅓ until Sept. 1st. 344 Com. Ave., Boston, Com. 3434.

Local Classified

(Continued)

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 19 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 148 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur, CH. 4-1424.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-8005, 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO AND ELECTRICAL SALES AND REPAIRS
REPNER RADIO, 5804 Forbes Street, Hazel 0250, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK — TUBES TESTED FREE AT STORE
GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 0630

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO.
Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing. 71st St. at 58th Ave., East, Guttenberg, N. J. UNion 3-3366
We sell domestic rugs and carpets.
"A Complete Rug Service"

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0078, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE, LTD.
Tia Bldg., Boston Hub. 3864
Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4404

CASH! FOR WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7949

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

RAYON SHANTUNG and Other SUMMER SUITS ⅓ Less
Use them as suits now—use them as dresses for fall and winter! Spun rayons in novelty and Shantung weaves. Pastel and high shades. Long and short sleeves. Regularly priced $12.95 and $14.95. THIRD FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Dept. Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings
Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave 1124 Atlantic Ave.
1160 Pacific Ave

DORRAINE CLEANERS
Phone 50-123
4 Branch Stores
CLEANERS FOR 25 YEARS

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD 12 WESTFIELD
PHONE 1600
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 6-0713 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
6 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 3-5000

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
54 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

GUILLAUME HAIRDRESSERS
Specialize in
TURBANWAV
The Heatless Permanent
84 No. Walnut St.
Or 5-9750

DIRECT SERVICE
Odorless Dry Cleaning
PRESSING—ALTERATIONS
27 N. Arlington Ave. OR. 3-1179

NORRIS and BRODY
Superior Market
GROCERIES
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Free quick delivery 20 Grosvenor Ave.
Or 6-7713 East Orange

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
WEDDING GIFTS
586 Central Ave. ● Orange 3-0200

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

July Clearance Sale
BERNARD'S
Women's and Children's Shop
530 Main Street

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes — Priced Moderately
Men's Apparel Since 1888
223 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 3-1344 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Sunshine Wheat Toast Wafers 1 lb. pkg. 19c
V8 Vegetable Cocktail, large can 29c
Sunsweet Prunes, lg. size, 2 lb. pkg. 25c
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

ALFRED O. SEELER
Jeweler and Watchmaker
now located at
326 MILLBURN AVENUE
Telephone Mill. 6-0031

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

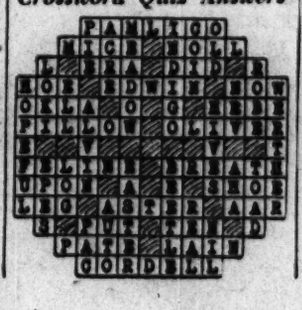
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875
Montclair Department Store

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CLINTON OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Office Furniture
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
18 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

(Continued)

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
For the Quality Minded
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1906
Phones: Ma. 2-3860—Or. 4-7475—So. 2-7620

NUTLEY

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8585. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Summer Sale Now Going On
Dresses for Juniors, Misses and Youthful Large Sizes.
30% reduction on all coats and suits.
L. Diamond Company
911 Main St., Cor. Canfield St.
Tel. OR. 4-9585

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

STEHLE & KIRK
ESSO DEALER
"Care Saves Wear"
Irvington Ave., Cor. Waverly Pl. SO 2-9898

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6397, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LV LOMBARD VALLEY ANTHRACITE
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

Professional Beauty Shop
Every Branch of BEAUTY CULTURE
615 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
TELEPHONE PL. 6-6116

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON

Distinctive Service
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort
315 Park Avenue
Telephone PL. 6-3471

VOGEL and TANZER
Choice Meats — Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh Daily
PROMPT DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
TEL. PL. 6-9313

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INSURORS—REALTORS
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HACKENSACK 2-2236

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-5053

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-6167

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
ESSO
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-2348
State Highway No. 9 Ridg. 6-2349

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

(Continued)

The Greenery Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
82 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0235
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

THE QUALITY SHOP
Spring and Summer
Dresses, bags, hosiery and gloves. Soft toys for children. Botany and Cheney ties for Dad. Novelties
J. F. STRAKOSCH
3 Sheridan Ave. Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Planning a pic-nic? We have jugs and charcoal grills, paper cups and plates and many other necessary articles.
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. O. SAVAGE, Prop.
ESSO
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-6046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TEANECK

Butterworth Dairy

222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
119 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4091

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
REAL ESTATE
1452 Queen Anne Rd. Tel. Tea. 7-4964

TRENTON

SANHICAN CONFECTIONERY
T. E. Sharpley, Mgr.
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
West State and Sanhican Drive
TELEPHONE 29684

UNION CITY

Dial—UNion 7-8120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Horse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—Florist
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

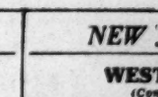
Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-0067

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN



Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St. Allentown Pa.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Shop at Your Modern Food Store
STEVENSON'S MARKET
A Complete Line of Groceries
Meats and Vegetables
FREE DELIVERY
3025 French St. Phone 01-371

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Vogue, McCall, Simplicity and DuBarry Patterns On Sale in our enlarged Pattern Section.

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 316 State St.

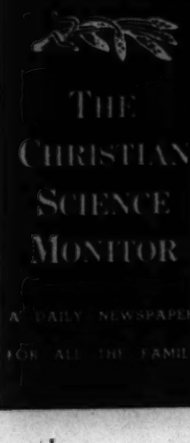
For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-937

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Be Cool and Calm in AIRMORE
The ideal tropical suit for summer's hottest days. Holds shape. Won't wrinkle. Smartly designed single and double-breasted models. Very attractive shades and patterns. Just $26.50.
P. A. Meyer & Sons
817-819 State Street, Erie, Pa.

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON



The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year or.....months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME.....
STREET and NUMBER.....
CITY and STATE.....
MC-3

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Clearance Sale of SUMMER SHOES

ERIE BOOK STORE
Give Technical Books to Service Men
To help them win promotion
Latest and best books for all branches of the service. A gift that will be appreciated.
We stock the best and latest technical books of all the leading publishers.
17 EAST 8TH STREET Phone 23-354

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9100, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KOPPELMAN'S
Just arrived Gorgeous Ladies' Play Suits, Slack Suits and fine Blouses. SHOES and other fine quality merchandise always on hand.
All Goods Far Below Ceiling Prices
30 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Summer Assortment Ice Cream
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-12 SO. 52ND ST.

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St. Pen 5519

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
From Colchester, England, to Philadelphia
has come a new shipment of rare Antique Gold Jewelry now on display at
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
309 WEST CHELTEN AVE PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 8873

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

READING

A Pennsylvania Institution
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
Serving Berks County for the past 66 years . . .
Quality, Values, Surety, at
POMEROY'S

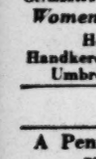
ST. LAWRENCE Electronort **MILK**
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
739 PENN STREET

E. S. Kerper, Pres. M. A. Mosser, Treas.
GLENSIDE FUEL CO., Inc.
Cleaner Coal
1114 Allegheny Ave. . Dial 34761

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1913
527-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON


Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely "I'm thinking of You"
Schultheis Florist
612 LINDEN STREET Phone 2246

ENJOY having your Summer Permanent
in cool air-conditioned comfort!
Call 5124 for an appointment now!
Heinz Beauty Salon

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

Saul Rubinow
Personal Service
PRINTING
334 Adams Ave.
Phone 8553

SEWICKLEY

Knapp Drug Co.
Tel. Sewickley 10 and 11
BROADWAY PHARMACY
Tel. Coraopolis 402
Early American Toiletries

CAMPNEY'S
J. A. SHAFER, Mgr.
Sewickley's Finest and Most Complete Food Store. Free Delivery
Tel. Sewickley 1404 435 Beaver St.

SPRY THE FLAVOR SAVER
SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

Krape's FIX UP
DRAPERIES SLIP COVERS
UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE
WALL PAPER
422 Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 1383

SWARTHMORE

SPOONED ICE CREAM
Has a Grand New Taste!
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
We Sell Defense Stamps

UPPER DARBY

Remove the Risk from Dry Cleaning
NO S-T-R-E-T-C-H NO SHRINKAGE
DRESSES (plain) 69c
Fine Mending and Tailoring
Shoe Repair—Hat Cleaning
Terminal Shoe Repair
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg.
Upper Darby Blvd. 3406

CLEARANCE!
20% Off All Summer Wear Men's and Boys' Clothing
Burk-ley's
6800 Market Street
OPEN EVENINGS BLVD. 9081

California Oranges at their best!
"The Cream of the Crop" from selected groves
Taste the difference
Oranges—packed basket, 70c
Arizona Grapefruit, 4 for 25c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike Just West 69th St. Terminal
172 Chelten Avenue, Germantown

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Service
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
7048 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 3033

SCHNEIDER'S
Our Own Make Candies and Ice Cream
23 So. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 2781

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Drexel Hill, Pa.
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 9400

WILKINSBURG

Dash to **DASCH'S** for MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
809 Wood St. at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4000
Palm Beach Suits—Florsheim Shoes
Stetson Hats
Visit our Boys' Wear Department
SUMMER PLAY TOGS
JANTZEN
BATHING SUITS
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET
Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889

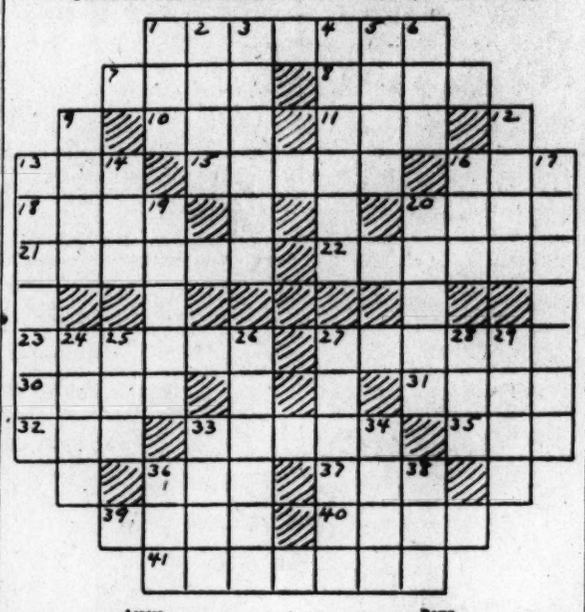
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is name of sound between North Carolina mainland and coast islands?
7—Best-laid schemes of what creatures "gang aft agley"?
8—What is a diminutive of Oliver?
10—Age.
11—Acted.
12—Toiler in a painting by Millet has what implement?
13—What is first name of Clayhanger, hero of Arnold Bennett's novel of that name?
16—At this time.
18—What is the Indian Territory of Forber's "Cimarron" (abbr.)?
20—Who was Greek goddess of youth?
21—What is used as a support in making lace with bobbins?
22—What was first name of Cromwell, English general and statesman?
23—To what family of creatures does the cat belong?
27—Power of respiration is what?
30—Above.
31—What was abode of children who were fed broth without any bread?
32—Limb.
33—What is a fall-blooming plant of thistle family?
36—What is third largest river of Switzerland?
38—To place.
37—In Gilbert's poem, Captain Reece has how many female cousins?
39—What is paste or plastic material for pottery or porcelain?
40—What is past participle of "lie"?
41—What is first name of U. S. Secretary of State?

Down

1—Little Jack Jelf was put on shelf for failure to spell what word?
2—What is a measure of land?
3—"A thin —— is soon moved."
4—What is a blue dye obtained from several plants?
5—What is used to operate a vending machine?
6—Aged.
9—In Norse mythology, who was father of Fenrir?
13—What is worn by blessed damozel in Rossetti's poem?
15—Who is a companion of Christian in "Pilgrim's Progress"?
14—What is an old measure for cloth?
16—Where in Virginia City (abbr.)?
17—Who is hero of a sentimental romance by Gerhart?
19—What is first name of York, American hero of World War I?
20—What are used to house honeybees?
24—What was first name of Sargent, author of "A Life on the Ocean Wave"?
25—What is a bulky piece of unshaped timber?
28—Sunday following Maundy Thursday is what?
27—What is golden insect of Poe's "The Gold Bug"?
28—Exclamation of triumph.
29—What amphibian is very useful in a garden?
31—Combining form meaning "self."
34—Genuine.
36—What is a morocco of silkmoired leather?
38—Nothing.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Who will bring me into the strong city? who will lead me into Edom? Through God we shall do valiantly.—Ps. 108:11, 13

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Already, in north Africa, they say the temperature is running to 100 and over even on the shaded maps.

Detroit News: With a little gas and four tires, this ought to be the summer to find an unoccupied picnic table in the wayside shade.

Punch ©: Comedy radio programmes are now specially recorded in America and rebroadcast in this country. Thus depriving British comedians of their main source of new jokes.

Words of Current Interest

Consonant — *Kon'-so-nant* (first o short, second quick-long as in obey, a clipped-short as in account).

Meaning, as adjective, "in agreement," and usually taking the preposition, "with"; going back, in this construction, to the sixteenth century. Employed in music as a descriptive adjective, notes or sounds being consonant that go agreeably together.

Effulgence — *E-ful'-jens* (first e short, u short, second e clipped-short as in silent).

"Giving glow," "shining forth." Treated more often, perhaps, rhetorically than literally. Found serviceable by Milton and writers since. Classic Latin has verb, *effulgere*, "to gleam."

Indigenous—*In-dij'-e-nus* (both i's short, e quick-long as in event, u clipped-short as in circus).

Latin of the classic period has a word of common gender, half adjective and half noun, *indigena*, somebody or something "native." Late Latin has a fully developed adjective, *indigenus*, "native." Ancient signification carries over into our present-day English.

Similitude — *Si-mil'-i-tud* (first two i's short, third i clipped-short as in charity, u long).

"Resemblance," either concrete or abstract. Classical Latin, *similitudo*, "likeness." Chaucer likes the word, perhaps because of its convenient fit into the metrical scheme of his poetry. Further to note its career, Wycliffe uses it in rendering the verse, Luke 8:4. Other old translators follow him, down to Authorized, when the word, "parable," an Anglicization of the word in the original Greek text, appears. An American Translation modernizes the passage in Luke with "in a figurative way." Torrey in The Four Gospels stays by Authorized with, "parable."

Daily Anecdote

MacArthur Story

A characteristic story is related by Col. Louis E. Hibbs, General MacArthur's adjutant when he was Superintendent of West Point.

"The Quartermaster came in one morning and asked me if I would tell the General that the fire engine had burned up in the fire house the night before, so he could make a report on it. I did so, and this was the General's reply: 'Tell the Quartermaster to get a fire engine if he has to build it himself. I will not report a fire engine being burned in a fire house!'"

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"Nine, eh? Well, I'm still one up on you—there are 10 outside mine!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Obligation Fulfilled

Haddonfield, N. J.

When Mr. and Mrs. H—, two refugees from Vienna, were forced to leave the latter city a year or more ago, they were helped to escape by a friend who, because of his desire to help innocent refugees in their enforced flight to other countries, was, finally, banished to a concentration camp. His wife and young daughter were left penniless in Vienna.

Mr. and Mrs. H— finally reached the United States. Then they heard of their friends' plight and although without sufficient money to adequately take care of themselves in this new land, went without food and many of the bare necessities to send money so that the wife and daughter might seek refuge in England. They are now in London and Mr. and Mrs. H—have assumed the responsibility of providing for their comfort. Everything that is given to them or, whatever they earn, a portion of that is sent to the two friends in England. Sometimes it is a box of clothing that Mrs. H— has been able to collect from new friends in the new world, or only a cake of soap or some chocolate bars; occasionally it is a small money order. No sacrifice is too great to express their love and gratitude for being in the land where they are free from domination, hatred and fear.

Did You Ever Wonder

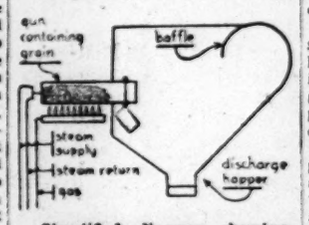
How Wheat and Rice Kernels Are Puffed Up to Make Breakfast Foods?

There is a difference between the method of popping corn and of "puffing" rice and wheat kernels to make ready-to-eat breakfast foods.

In ordinary practice corn pops or explodes because the moisture within the kernel, as it is heated in the popper, tends to change to steam and develops considerable internal pressure. Pop corn differs from ordinary field corn and from sweet corn in that it has a hard, tough outside covering which confines and restrains the steam built up in the process of popping until the pressure is great enough to make the kernel explode with some violence, turning inside out and increasing considerably in size in the process. Field and sweet corn have less resistant coverings and tend to split and scorch rather than to pop.

Rice and wheat likewise are not amenable to ordinary popping methods. To persuade them to puff up to form the delectable morsels sold as breakfast foods, carefully selected kernels of grain are put in a closed vessel called a "gun." The gun is steam-tight when locked.

The grain is cooked and steamed in the gun. Then, when the steam builds up to the required pressure, the lock that seals the gun is suddenly withdrawn and the door of the gun flies open, forced out by internal steam pressure.



Simplified diagram showing apparatus for puffing grains. Dotted lines indicate position of gun's door after release.

The quick release of the pressure causes the moisture in the kernels suddenly to be converted into vapor, which explodes the grain to light, porous tidbits approximately eight times their original cubic size.

Another difference between corn popping and the puffing of wheat and rice is that in pop corn the toughness of the natural coating and the amount of heat any particular grain receives combine to determine the moment of its popping. In puffing grains, the moment of "popping" is controlled. The kernels are left in the gun long enough for all of them to be permeated with steam. This makes for uniformity in the finished product.

W. P. Keasbey

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Going to Town*

By Le Pelley

MR HICKS WILL LEND US HIS HORSE AND WAGON ... COME ON...
IT'S FOR A GOOD CAUSE..
THE NEXT DAY THE BOYS FIND A WAGON AND START BACK TO THE HERMIT'S HUT
DO YOU THINK WE CAN FIND THE HERMIT'S HOUSE AGAIN
EASY
THERE'S HIS ROAD ALREADY
HERE WE ARE.... LET'S BEGIN LOADING ON THE TIRES —
WE'RE LOADED AND READY TO GO, MR HERMIT
WOW— I HAVEN'T BEEN TO TOWN IN SIX YEARS — MIND IF I TAKE TIME TO WASH MY FACE ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hi, Gang!*

By Rodgers

Phew! This saying "hello, and" getting acquainted with everyone again, is quite a job!
But it's the kind of a job I like!
Yes-sir-e-e!
It suits me to a "T"!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Robot's Complaint*

By The Hagers

"The scrap we've combed," I quacked. "It's clear Your metal foot is not in here."
"I lost it somewhere on my flight From Quackburg," Robot sighed, "at night."
"Along that route, then, let us search." The Robot gave a forward lurch.
"Robot, you'll have to be rebuilt. You have," I quacked, "a starboard tilt."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Quantity Is Not Enough

The peoples of the United Nations are breathing more easily following General Auchinleck's latest gains. Yet many of them are still asking for better explanation of the defeats in Libya. And one of the most compelling answers given is that the Allies are even yet being influenced by the quantitative theory—the "assumption that the taking of any military objective can be brought about by assigning the requisite number of men and machines to carry out the job." In other words, an orthodox quantity of manpower and material equipment is looked upon as both the prerequisite and the guarantee of success.

History has many proofs that this is simply not so. The Axis leaders sometimes appear more aware of this fact than some of the Allied leaders. They have shown that a thorough mental preparedness, a willingness to recognize the specific difficulties to be encountered, an energetic refusal to accept these as conclusive, and a certain tough mental adventurousness can offset substantial material handicaps.

It should be clear to all that the vast number of planes and tanks and even of valiant fighting men being poured into the war by the United Nations cannot be made the chief source of our reliance, any more than could the concrete fortifications of the Maginot Line and Singapore. Quantity of material can never be substituted for quality of thinking. At a crisis of his nation's history, the prophet Isaiah wrote:

> Woe to them that go down to Egypt for help; and stay on horses, and trust in chariots, because they are many; and in horsemen, because they are very strong; but they look not unto the Holy One of Israel, neither seek the Lord!

The modern world has great need of learning the lesson of looking not to a tribal god of battles but to the one infinite divine Source of intelligence for guidance and inspiration.

The world is not yet prepared to recognize that spiritual means alone are sufficient to wipe out evil at its very source. In the meantime, those who have faith in the superiority of spiritual power to material resistance can help to break the lethargic mesmerism of undue confidence in numbers and quantity rather than in inspiration and intelligence.

The Battle of Production must be won. No effort should be spared to provide arms and munitions for the men at the battle front. But while helping to produce and to make the best possible use of the weapons that men need to meet the enemy on his own ground, Christians will remember that, in the last analysis, "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."

On Living Down a Name

Reports from California indicate that many of the "Okies" who constituted a problem seven or eight years ago by their immigration from Oklahoma, Arkansas, or the Great Plains States have become assets now by their employment in airplane factories, shipyards, or on farms. Quite possibly this development may go so far as to give a revised meaning to a name about which some Oklahomans have been understandably sensitive.

It may be recalled that the term Yankee first came into general circulation during the Revolutionary War through American adoption of a doggerel song, "Yankee Doodle," written in derision of the Colonial troops by a surgeon in Lord Amherst's army. And Quakers have come to be widely respected under the designation originally applied to the Society of Friends, including their leader, George Fox, in ridicule of the supposed tendency of some to tremble under religious emotion.

Among American States, residents of Indiana have fondly adopted the name Hoosier which originally had some reference to uneducated speech, and Georgians identify themselves as Crackers without signifying ignorance or poverty. Oklahoma already knows what it is to see a name redeemed; for the word "Sooner" originally meant one who had sneaked across the line ahead of the hour set for the run for land in 1889, but now it is the accepted appellation for one from the Sooner State or for its University's football team. Perhaps "Okie" will experience a similar building up.

After all, this process of "living down" a name might better be described as "living up" a name.

Zigzag to Freedom?

Mr. Gandhi's proclamation of "open rebellion" against British rule in India may conceal some shrewdness behind its apparent self-contradiction. But it is the contradictory elements in it that will attract the attention of the peoples of the United Nations. For they recognize that their own future as well as that of India is made only more precarious by the zigzag tactics Mr. Gandhi has been employing.

Threatening a great mass movement against British control, Mr. Gandhi yet professes that he wishes in no way to embarrass the British war effort. Not long ago he opposed the presence of British and indeed of American troops in India. Later he admitted they were needed there.

It is plain that Indian leaders view their latest move largely as a gamble. The Congress Party's statement which resulted from Mr. Gandhi's influence, and on which he has based his latest comments, declares that there "may be risks involved in British withdrawal, but such risks will have to be faced by any country in order to achieve freedom."

However, they are not gambling with their own interests alone, but with those of all freedom-loving peoples. Moreover it is clear that they overestimate the margin on which they have to gamble. Possibly the arrival of the great British convoy in India some weeks ago has encouraged Mr. Gandhi, and other Congress Party leaders to become complacent. The Axis threat to India, however, is by no means removed by these reinforcements; it is simply postponed.

If Indian leaders really are concerned whether they are embarrassing the British and the United Nations war effort by their moves, they need only compare the comment emerging from United Nations capitals with the pleasure with which the news of their political maneuvers is received in Berlin and Tokyo.

Mr. Nelson on Rubber

The chairman of the War Production Board has learned that in wartime it is better to get some kind of production started than to wait for the latest improvement in processes or equipment. That is one clear conclusion from Donald M. Nelson's testimony on synthetic rubber before the subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Government experts have agreed to go on with the plan to rely chiefly on petroleum as the source of synthetic rubber. Mr. Nelson would give more attention to other processes, particularly those using alcohol as a base, if he were starting from scratch today. But apparently he is convinced that the quickest way to get 700,000 tons by 1943 is to go through with plans and plants already under way.

Reading between the lines, it appears that if President Roosevelt had foreseen the quick Japanese conquest of 95 per cent of American rubber sources, more drive would have been put into early plans for stockpiling natural rubber and manufacturing synthetic. Also had Secretary of Commerce Jones and his advisers studied more carefully and impartially the rival processes, a cheaper, better balanced program might have been set up.

The conflicts of politics and profit-seeking that complicate the situation can be surmised by anyone who counts the stakes involved. Politicians representing farmers' interests have been active in pushing the alcohol process which would use up grain. Powerful oil and chemical companies have been striving to get the inside track for their patents which may be immediately valuable after the war if developed now.

Mr. Nelson's work has been such as to inspire confidence in his judgment on rubber. Observers in Washington believe the rubber section of WPB is handling the rubber program honestly and competently, if not perhaps ruthlessly enough. If steel shortage is holding up rubber plants, why not build a few fires under steel producers who have been reluctant to increase their plants, put some real pressure and if necessary higher prices behind the scrap-collection drive, and give more ear to the sponge-iron process? If synthetic production is hampered by the need for copper in shells, why not consider only coating shells with copper as the Germans do?

We have no sympathy for demands for rubber from those who merely want to keep on with pleasure driving. But if rubber is the No. 1 problem in the war program, as Mr. Nelson says, then public opinion should get behind it. It can help by insisting on concentrated authority, by opposing political and profit-hunting blocs, and by supporting harder driving by the WPB.

Our Readers Say—

Friendly Australians

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the belief that the impressions of an American soldier in Australia may be of interest to your readers, I submit the following extracts from a letter by my brother in the Medical Corps:

"The people here are the most friendly I have ever met. They drive on the wrong side of the street, their monetary system is solely devised to entrap and befuddle the unwary, and they don't know how to properly concoct a malted milk. I spent an evening with an Aussie sergeant who spent most of the time telling me in how many ways Australia leads our country in size, agriculture, dairying, animals, in fact most everything. I could love that man like a brother, for any man who does not think enough of his country to elasticize the truth a wee bit here and there is no good.

"The American soldier has been taken into the family here and finds it good. The Australians are cheerful, laugh, and enjoy life with so very little that it makes some of us feel like a bunch of spoiled brats. They know more American songs that do we, and at a home we visited lately, right after tea, the Hit Parade came on. The family had all the words to the leading songs, and sang, everybody with a right lusty vigor, to the radio. But when they knew the words to 'Marching Through Georgia,' and I didn't, I decided that my previous ideas regarding the Antipodes were subject to revision.

"And their hospitality is the thing that goes right through you, for their wages over here are much lower than ours, and they must do without many things that to us seem essential to our very living. They cannot have many things because there are none. Yet an Australian family will use up their entire ration on a week-end just to entertain our lads, no matter how they must contrive for the ensuing week.

"This was a long way to come, but they are worth coming to help, these people."

Cambridge, Mass. LAWRENCE H. ALLER

Schools and Consumer Education

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mary Hornaday in her article, "Opportunity for Housewives," stated that alert housewives might band together and convince Mr. Henderson that they have a real place and interest in his program. Perhaps there has been overlooked another potential co-operator, the high school home economics class. These classes are already organized in every city district, town, and village with few exceptions. What a vital and practical problem the checking of prices against quality standards would present for the consumer education unit of study!

True, the consumer education unit covers a period of only from four to twelve weeks in the various curriculum plans, but this is time enough to become acquainted with the work. After that, surely the curriculum is versatile enough in these days to allow place for such a project to continue.

Champaign, Ill. MILDRED CORRUCCINI

Retreat in Inflation Battle

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with great interest your articles from Washington and New York on the retreat in the battle against inflation. To me it seems like Libya. I think you are doing a good job. Compared with this, sugar and gasoline seem trivial but they are more easily understood.

Can we get anywhere until intelligent labor leadership comes to the rescue of the workers whose wages and savings won't be worth anything if we get into a skyrocketing inflation? B. F. FELT

Boston

Army Trucks for Rubber Salvage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Three other soldiers and I, with one truck, have gathered 35,000 pounds of rubber within the past fourteen days from farmers in small towns in the Louisville, Kentucky, vicinity. Ninety-five per cent of the farmers in this vicinity are not turning their rubber in because they do not have transportation facilities. If the Government would send out Army trucks throughout the country, it could gather a considerable amount of rubber that might otherwise be left lying around the farms.

Fort Knox, Ky. E. H. H., SGT.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Better Late Than Never? Better NEVER Late.

Response to Overalls

When I arrived in London for the first time since war broke out I expected a few surprises and changes. But, however far my flights of imagination might have carried me, I could scarcely have guessed the loud cackle of hens would awaken me on my first morning in the West End. Sleep was banished instantly. I got up and cautiously looked out. Down below in a microscopic backyard were three bronze-colored hens, preening, shaking, and strutting.

One of them, presumably the one who had awakened me, was still shrilling vociferously, apparently telling all and sundry that naughty world or no naughty world, she at least had done her daily bit already that morning. One side of the yard was a tiny henhouse, just the length of the wall. On the other, a sooty azalea struggled up from a green box. It held two pale flowers, pathetic in an unequal struggle with their surroundings. They provided the only bit of color in a gray dinginess.

Suddenly a door opened and surprise number two appeared. A slender woman in overalls with a gargantuan voice—a cross between megaphoned talk and the timbre of a tuba. "Now, now, what's all this? What's all this?" she said, addressing the hens. "Far too much noise and not enough work." She spooned out some food into an empty dish. Then she disappeared and silence fell on the little yard save for a few satisfied cluckings as the meal quickly disappeared. I went on with my dressing. Suddenly another commotion below. The voice was heard again and a one-sided conversation boomed out, as a pan of water, this time, was provided. A large black cat had now joined the family group and was lapping from the hens' dish.

I went down to breakfast. After the cereals an enormous boiled egg appeared. I chipped it doubtfully. Was it really new laid? It was. It takes a war, I thought. The lady of the yard appeared and to my amazement spoke in an ordinary feminine voice. I congratulated her on having new-laid eggs. "Yes," she said, looking at my fast-emptying shell. "That is one of Prince Eugen's. I always know the shape." She went on proudly, "Once she laid one that weighed three ounces." I tried to look intelligent, though I hadn't the faintest notion what an egg should weigh. But the name Prince Eugen . . .

I felt a little shattered and was pulling myself together when my friend returned with a relay of toast. "What name did you say?" I asked weakly.

"Prince Eugen," she smiled. "You see, I named them Prince Eugen, Gneisenau, and Scharnhorst, because I'd learned how to pronounce them from hearing them so often on the radio, and I was so pleased."

"They laid forty-eight eggs last month," she continued in her soft voice. Even to my ignorant ears this seemed a masterpiece of wartime output.

"There were fourteen more," she went on, "but they had soft shells. Not enough grit, you know. I have to make them work for their food. It's not easy in such a small space, but I hide it among the cinders. Then I talk to them like a man, to make them think they are on a farm." Thus was the tuba voice explained.

"That's why I get up sometimes in the middle of the night," she continued.

"In the middle of the night!" I exclaimed.

"Well, you see they have to be rescued—the soft ones. I don't always manage it." Her voice trailed off as she removed the plates. I went up to my room and gazed down once more on the bronze hens in the gray depths below. I wondered, did my war effort compare? BETTY MOORE

Mirror of World Opinion

Smoking in Wartime

In normal times many persons smoke tobacco, especially cigarettes, to excess. During the war the habit seems to be much increased. In The Times [London] a physician, Sir Maurice Cassidy, says in a communication that nobody who travels by road or rail can fail to be impressed by the amount of smoking in the fighting services. Most of the men seem to have an unlimited supply of cigarettes, which they never cease to smoke. When he asked if any attempt was made to curb their addiction they told him that it is very difficult not to smoke when everybody is smoking. . . .

Now these men are being trained to fight for their lives. Yet were they being trained for a soccer cup tie or a boat race, their smoking would be seriously restricted, if not stopped. . . .

We are rationed in meat, milk, eggs, sugar, butter and clothing. Surely, says Sir Maurice Cassidy, the time has come to ration tobacco and thereby increase our efficiency.—London letter in the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

The Wide Horizon

"Fighting France"

By R. Maillard Stead

LONDON

With a change of name held to emblemize changing status but unchanging purpose, the "Free French" emerged publicly on Bastille Day as "Fighting France" to celebrate the 153d anniversary of their national holiday.

As units of French forces here swung through London streets during the morning ceremonials, that included inspection by General de Gaulle at Wellington Barracks and the laying of a wreath on Marshal Foch's memorial in Grosvenor Place, it was remarked that they were striding away from the political confusion that has existed around French affairs both here and in Washington. Their change of name follows significantly upon the decision of the United States Government to lend "all possible military assistance and support to the French National Committee as the symbol of French resistance in general against the Axis."

The official Washington statement announcing this decision paid tribute to the work of General de Gaulle and the French National Committee in "keeping alive the spirit of French traditional institutions" and expressed the United States' agreement with the British Government and the French National Committee on leaving France's political future in the hands of the French people.

* * *

French tradition and the institution of the Fighting French celebration here holds the character of a rededication to the cause of liberty, equality, fraternity by Frenchmen and Frenchwomen the world over. In Occupied France this rededication was perforce in private because Nazi overlords had banned the flying of French flags and all public observance of *Le Quatorze Juillet* was forbidden. But in Unoccupied France, an unprecedented blaze of bunting and the Marseillaise sung louder than ever before by marching columns were invoked by General de Gaulle over the BBC radio.

The response to General de Gaulle's appeal promised to be the gauge of French sentiment in the occupied territory, for the Vichy Government had previously decreed there should be no Bastille Day celebration. The orders were countermanded not only over the British radio but also through underground channels which grow more and more labyrinthine in France as in other occupied countries with the approach of the long-awaited day for action by the people now under the Nazi jackboot.

Today the French in the homeland are linked particularly strongly in thought with those who continue to fight openly on other fronts—with the valiant, grimly smiling soldiers who defended the desert stronghold of Bir Hakeim, with naval men and merchant sailors of Fighting France who work the submarine-infested waters of the seven seas, with gallant young airmen shooting down Nazis and Fascists on various fronts, with mechanized land formations of Fighting France under General de Gaulle in Britain, with the women's auxiliary services here and elsewhere, and with the first French Commando unit in Great Britain.

The last named, seen in public for the first time on July 13, is a potential spearhead of the United Nations forces that will set Europe free. These Commandos are drawn from the *Fusiliers Marins*, French Marines, and it has been said of them: "They've got everything it takes to win back France from under the Nazis' very noses."

* * *

While the Vichy Government decreed the day should be observed in silence as a day of mourning and the German Commander in Northern France, General Falkenhausen, seized a number of French hostages "to deter the population from committing sabotage on July 14," Bastille Day here was studded with celebrations. After the parades and inspections, General de Gaulle held a reception for London's French colony at the Savoy.

One point of special significance about the demonstrations of loyalty to France by *La France Combattante*—the title embracing those resisting the Germans in France as well as those outside it and formerly known as the Free French—was the fact that simultaneously *Le Quatorze Juillet* was being observed in every quarter of the globe where Frenchmen and Frenchwomen are joined in continued opposition to the Axis—in the French African empire, in Syria, in the Pacific islands, in Australia, in South America, and elsewhere.

General de Gaulle made no appeal for celebrations in Occupied France because he and the French National Committee did not desire to provoke reprisals there, but it was in the people in Occupied France that the celebrations of Bastille Day awoke the most fervent hopes of speedy relief.

In Defense of Tax-Exempt Securities

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Two recent editorials and the dispatch of your correspondent, Richard L. Strout, complain of the action of the Ways and Means Committee in refusing to accede to the request of the Treasury to levy a Federal income tax upon State and municipal bonds. It is claimed that "immunity of State and local bonds from the Federal income tax is one of the great anomalies of the revenue system in the United States" and that the issuance of these bonds constitutes an "intolerable loophole" in our tax system.

Mr. Strout goes so far as to say that "tax exempt bonds have been attacked by nearly every economist who ever wrote on the subject." In this Mr. Strout is not correct. Three of the Nation's outstanding professors of economics and public finance, Prof. Harley L. Lutz of Princeton, Prof. Fred Rogers Fairchild of Yale, and Prof. Albert Buehler of the University of Pennsylvania, have denounced the proposal as economically and governmentally unsound.

I do not know of a single State or municipal finance officer in the country who is not opposed to a tax on municipal bonds. From the Governors to Town Clerks, the officials of States and cities are almost unanimously ranked against the Treasury attempt to control the fiscal affairs of the States and cities. Every single nationwide organization in the field of State and municipal government has passed resolutions in protest against what they term an unwarranted extension of the Federal taxing power. These include the United States Conference of Mayors, the American Municipal Association, the municipal leagues in every State, the National Association of Attorneys General, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of America, and many others too numerous to detail here.

It is simply not the fact that State and municipal bonds had been utilized as a widespread means of tax evasion. From a casual perusal of the Treasury statements the ordinary person would be inclined to believe that no one but a retired millionaire ever bought State or municipal bonds. Nothing could be further from the fact. Studies of the Treasury's own estate tax records through the period 1926 to 1939 inclusive demonstrate that only 6 per cent of the capital in all estates over $50,000 was invested in State and local bonds. The preponderant holdings of wealthy men are still common stocks.

It is well known to all who have taken the trouble to make even a cursory study of the matter that the overwhelming majority of State and municipal bonds are to be found in trust funds, sinking funds, and in the portfolios of banks, insurance companies, public retirement funds, and the like, which are not affected at all by high personal surtaxes and have no reason to purchase the bonds for purposes of tax evasion.

The effect of the proposed tax would be drastic. It would hamstring municipal finances. Even the Treasury concedes that there would be a substantial increase in the cost of local financing and it is generally agreed among finance officers that the increase would probably be about 1 per cent, or slightly higher, in the interest rate, or an increase in cost of from 25 to 75 per cent. This increase in cost, standing alone, is bad enough, but in some cases such an increase would force many thousands of communities to cease borrowing at all and would completely destroy their credit and, in a more definite sense, their continued existence as a unit of government.

HENRY F. LONG
Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation
Boston

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 14 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1330 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ... 1003 Walnut Street
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 1206 Fifth Avenue
London ... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ... 14 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.